

THE LANCET

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No. 1534.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Instruction in the Art and Scientific Principles of Photography, by Thomas Frederick Hardwich, Esq., Lecturer in Photography. Mr. HARDWICH proposes to begin, on MONDAY, April 6, his LECTURES on the SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF PHOTOGRAPHY, illustrated by Practical Demonstrations in the Art. For a Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1857.—A Class for reading the subjects required at this Examination will, by permission of the Council, meet in University College, April 21. For further particulars apply to N. TRAVERS, Esq., University College. Early application is desirable from students requiring advice as to their preliminary studies.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

MATRICULATION CLASSES.
Gentlemen who are desirous of Matriculating at the University of London next July are requested to communicate immediately with
ASTRUP CARLIS, Secretary,
Mount-street, Liverpool, March 15, 1857.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

67 and 68, HARLEY-STREET.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833,
FOR GENERAL FEMALE EDUCATION, AND FOR
GRANTING CERTIFICATES OF KNOWLEDGE.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF LECTURES will be given at this College after Easter on the following subjects:—

Rev. T. A. COCK, M.A.: Heat, Magnetism, and Electricity.

Rev. F. GARDEN, M.A.: Uses of Moral Philosophy—Culture of the Imagination—Racon.

JOHN HULLAH: History of Modern Music.

ALPHONSE MARIETTE, B.A.: History of French Literature (in French).

Rev. F. D. MAURICE, M.A.: English Literature in the Seventeenth Century.

Rev. E. H. PLUMMER, M.A.: Comparative Philology in its relation to Grammar and History.

GEORGE SCHARK: The Growth in History of Art.

GÖTTLIEB WEIL, P.O.: The Lyric Poetry of Germany.

Each Course will include about eight Lectures. The Time Tables and Syllabus of the Lectures will be issued before the close of the present Term. Cards of Admission to the Introductory Lecture may be obtained on application to the Deputy-Chairman or the Lady Secretary after April 1.

C. G. NICOLAY, Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's

Park. THE EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, AND FRUIT this season will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 20, THURSDAY, June 12, and WEDNESDAY, July 1. Tickets of Admission are now being issued, and may be obtained at the Gardens only by orders from Fellows or Members of the Society. Price, on or before Saturday, May 9, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; and on the days of exhibition, 7d. each. A new arrangement of the Fruit will be adopted.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, June 3 and 4, at the GARDEN. OPEN FREE to Fellows or holders of their Ivory Tickets, on June 3, at 12 o'clock, or June 4, at 10 A.M. Fellows and the holders of their Ivory Tickets may at the same hours be accompanied by any two Visitors producing 2s. Admission Tickets open to the public, with 5s. Tickets, at 2 P.M., June 3, or with 6d. Tickets, 2 P.M., June 4.

On both these days the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Society, has kindly intimated his intention of throwing open the grounds of Chiswick House to the Fellows of the Society and their friends.

SATURDAY, October 24, at WILLIS'S ROOMS. Open to Fellows or their Ivory Tickets, accompanied by any two friends bearing 5s. 6d. Tickets, at noon; to other visitors, with 5s. 6d. Tickets, after 1 P.M.

Tickets are to be procured at the Society's Rooms, 21, Regent-street, upon the following terms:—

Five-Shilling Tickets will be charged 3s. 6d. each to Fellows, if paid for on or before May 23. After that day the full price must be paid by all. These Tickets admit the bearer early, as above stated, or after 3 P.M. on June 3; or they will each introduce two persons after 3 P.M. on June 4, at the Gardens, or at Willis's Rooms, October 24, after 1 P.M.

Half-Crown Tickets will be charged 2s. each to Fellows, if paid for on or before May 23, for the June Meeting, or on or before October 17, for the October Meeting. These Tickets admit the bearer to the Garden after 1 P.M., June 4, or at Willis's Rooms, after 1 P.M., October 24.

N.B.—On the days of Exhibition, Five-Shilling Tickets will be charged 7s. 6d., and Half-Crown Tickets, 5s. 6d. each.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS. Incorporated 7th William IV.—36, Grosvenor-street, London, W.—MEDALS FOR THE YEAR 1857.—Full particulars respecting the ROYAL MEDAL, and the competition for the INSTITUTE MEDAL and the SOANE MEDAL, may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretaries, either personally or by letter, pre-paid.

C. C. NELSON, Esq., Honorary

M. D. WYATT, Esq., Secretaries.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The 68th

ANNUAL DINNER of the Corporation will take place in FREMANTON HALL, on TUESDAY, the 19th of May, the EARL GRANVILLE, Lord President of the Council, in the chair. The List of Stewards will be published in future Advertisements. OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

79, Great Russell-street, March 12.

A RUSTIC GENERAL BENEVOLENT IN-

STITUTION, for the Relief of Deceased Artists, their Widows and Orphans. Instituted 1814, incorporated 1842. Under the immediate protection of

H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, R.O.

The Nobility, Patrons, and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL DINNER will take place in FREMANTON HALL, on SATURDAY, the 21st of April next. The Right Hon. LORD DUFFERIN in the Chair.

W. J. KOEPE, Assistant-Secretary.

MEMORIAL CHURCH at CONSTANTINOPLE.—THE EXHIBITION of the several DESIGNS is open to the Public, FREE OF CHARGE, at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, from 9 A.M. till dusk.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on Monday, the 6th, or Tuesday, the 7th of April next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil-Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames as well as projecting mouldings may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESIDENT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.

The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—Subscription

List closes 31st instant.—Prizeholders from the Public Exhibitions. Every SUBSCRIBER of ONE GUINEA will have, besides the chance of a Prize, TWO PRINTS: 'The Clemency of Caesar-Lion,' by H. G. Sheppard, the 'Lionel Lincoln' picture by John Cross, which gained the Government Premium of 500l.; and 'The Piper,' by E. Goodall, after F. Goodall, R.A.

GEORGE GODWIN, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

LEWIS'S FOCOCK, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

444, West Strand, March, 1857.

MR. KIDD'S POPULAR LECTURES.—

Notice to Institutions, &c.—WILLIAM KIDD of Kidd's Country is now prepared to deliver, in Town or Country, his new and favourite ENTERTAINMENT, entitled 'An Evening in Nature's Study.' Also, his Popular Lectures on 'The Four Seasons of Human Life,' 'The Perils of Authority,' 'Old Heads for Young Shoulders,' &c.

New-road, Hammersmith, March 21.

CIVIL SERVICE and other EXAMINATIONS.—Gentlemen assisted in preparing for the Examinations in French, Mathematics, History, Book-keeping, Accounts, &c., required for the Civil and other Services.—Address T. Z., Mr. Skeet, Publisher, King William-street, Strand.

FORTIFICATION, MILITARY DRAWING

and LANDSCAPE PAINTING.—A Gentleman many years engaged in teaching the above branches, whose Pupils have taken the higher honours at the Military Colleges of Woolwich and Aldershot, has, by recent arrangements, a portion of time dispensed.—Address J. F., Mr. Gurney's Library, Brompton-row.

THE GOVERNMENTS INSTITUTION, 34,

St. John's-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNMENT, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORIAL PRINCIPLES, &c. &c. Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Graduate of London

University wishes to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as Private Tutor to teach in the Classics and Mathematics.

N.B. JUNIOR PUPILS DESIRED.—Address A. B., Messrs. Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

FRENCH.—MARIOT DE BEAUVOISIN'S

CLASS ROOMS, 17, King William-street, City.

Prospectus sent on application.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, Old Bond-st.,

Piccadilly.—Dr. ALTSCHEL, Author of 'The First German Reading Book,' &c. Examiner, Roy. Coll. for M. Philology, &c. Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson or alternately, without any addition to the terms, at the Pupils' or at his own House. Each Language spoken, in his PRIVATE Lessons and select separate CLASSES. Preparation in Languages for mercantile and ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

MR. B. H. SMART, formerly of Connaught-

terrace, now of 37, WYNDHAM-STREET, Bryanston-square, acquaints his Friends that he continues to INSTRUCT

CLERICAL and other PUPILS in Education, to meet classes in Families and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.

BRUCE CASTLE SCHOOL,

TOTTENHAM.

Bruce Castle is rather more than five miles from London. It stands in a park containing nearly twenty acres of land; and the surrounding country is open and salubrious.

A description of Bruce Castle will be found in the 'Bauties of England and Wales,' and in Lysons's 'Engravings of London.' In addition to the Conductors, there are six Resident Masters. Pupils are prepared for the University, for the Naval and Military, or for Commercial or Professional Life.

In their plans of Government and Instruction, the Conductors address themselves to the mind, to the religious principles, reasoning powers, and good feelings of their Pupils. They make but little use of artificial rewards or punishments, and corporal punishment is entirely discarded. The mind is to be cultivated, the moral feelings and the development of the mental and physical powers, the Conductors direct their most strenuous efforts, being convinced by long experience that, besides the direct benefits conferred upon their Pupils, it is by such means alone that they can hope to lay a sure foundation for solid acquisition.

A concise view of the plans in use is given in a small pamphlet, entitled 'Sketch of the System of Education at Bruce Castle, Tottenham,' which, with the Prospectus, may be had on application by letter, or otherwise.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

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(Founded in 1595, revived under a Chancery Scheme in 1835.) is conducted by Masters of the highest University distinction, with

well-qualified Assistants.

The building was erected for the purpose, at an expense of several thousand pounds, and stands in 16 acres of ornamental grounds, at some distance from the town.

Pupils are efficiently prepared for the Universities, for professional life, and for the Civil Service of the Government and of the East India Company.

The Head Master receives a limited number of Parlor Boarders, who have the benefit of private tuition, besides the advantages of a public school. Terms, 45l. to 65l. per annum.

There are two Exhibitions of 20l. a year each.

No Free Scholars. Prospectuses, with most satisfactory particulars, will be furnished on application.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTING IN

CLASSES.—Mr. JOHN CHASE, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, begs to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that his Classes for Ladies, for the Study of Landscape and Picturesque Architecture, are open for the Season 50, UPPER CHARLOTTE-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

A WELL-KNOWN PROFESSIONAL GEN-

TELMAN, who instructs in Ladies' Schools of the highest rank, wishes to INTRODUCE a PUPIL to a first-class establishment in St. John's Wood.—L. R., care of Mr. Rolandi, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

MUSIC.—Mr. WM. SCHNEGELBERG,

Professor of Music, begs to announce that he has now a FEW HOURS DISENGAGED. Private Families and Schools attending to the Education of their Children, are especially preferred.—Applications to his residence, 73, Stanhope-street, Mornington-crescent, N.W.

THE PRESS.—An Editor and Author of great

experience, is OPEN to EDIT or SUB-EDIT a Newspaper or Magazine. Would superintend a MS. through the Press.—J. O. X., 141, Strand.

TO EDITORS.—A Gentleman who has taken

Honours at Cambridge, and who now holds an Appointment in a Learned Society, would be happy to contribute LITERARY and POLITICAL ARTICLES to a respectable Metropolitan or Provincial Journal.—Address F. B., Messrs. Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

A READER in the BRITISH MUSEUM

LIBRARY is in want of Employment, and willing to make himself useful on moderate terms. Is a good general Scholar, and knows several Languages. High testimonials as to his character and abilities. Address M., No. 7, Orange-street, Bloomsbury.

TO INEXPERIENCED AUTHORS.—An

Established AUTHOR is desirous of occupying his leisure time in RE-COPYING or EDITING ENGLISH MSS. FOR THE PRESS; and if required, is prepared to superintend the same through the press. Terms exceedingly moderate.—Address, 'ALPHA,' care of Mr. Edwin Adams, Endowed School, Dartford.

LITERARY ASSISTANT.—A German Gen-

tleman, thoroughly acquainted with English and French, is anxious to OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT.—Translating, Copying, Extracting at the British Museum, &c. &c. Authorized to refer to a distinguished literary gentleman.—Address FAIRCHILD MARTIN, 5, Cremorne-road, Chelsea.

NEWSPAPER CLERK.—WANTED, in the

country Weekly Newspaper, a CLERK who is fully acquainted with Newspaper-office Duties and Publishing. He must have a good and correct penmanship, and be able to write in all Offices, Plymouth.

MEDICAL.—A Medical Gentleman of great

experience in his Profession, desires to retire from the toils of General Practice, and would be glad to accept an appointment as PRIVATE MEDICAL ATTENDANT to a Nobleman or Gentleman, or by other Engagement less onerous than the duties he wishes to resign. The highest references and testimonials will be given. Direct, or apply personally, to Dr. HAWKESLEY, 25, George-street, Manchester-square.

TO CURATORS OF MUSEUMS.—For Sale,

A MINERAL CABINET, containing between 400 and 500 Choice Specimens of Copper, Silver, Lead, Tin, Iron, Manganese, Crystals, &c. &c. in Mahogany Cabinet, with Patent Locks.—For particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES D. BUTT, 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

TO FOSSIL COLLECTORS.—A Working

Collector, living in the Coal Measures, will be happy to forward Specimens of Scales and Teeth of Fishes and Shells characteristic of the Coal Measures, and will send Fossils post free for 13 stamps.—Address B., Post-office, Tredgar, Mon.

TO AUTHORS.—ROBERT HARDWICKE, PUB-

LISHER and PRINTER, 25, Duke-street, Piccadilly, is prepared to undertake the Printing and Publishing of Travels, Poems, Essays, Pamphlets, &c. on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. From the central position of his establishment, he is enabled to place all Works entrusted to him in the hands of the most likely to insure success.—Hardwicke's Works are sent by post on receipt of a stamp.

THE AQUARIUM.—Living

Water ANIMALS and PLANTS, &c. &c. on sale, and for hire, on a small scale, at a reasonable price, and with descriptive List on application. See Woolcott, at their prices.—W. ALFORD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London.

THE AQUARIUM.—SANDER-

SON, 54, Doughty-street, Gray's Inn-road, has Tanks to the Zoological Gardens in London, and various Institutions throughout the Kingdom, and is enabled to place all Works entrusted to him in the hands of the most likely to insure success.—Hardwicke's Works are sent by post on receipt of a stamp.

NEWSPAPER

CRYSTAL PALACE. — Season 1857. PICTURE GALLERY.

THE DIRECTORS beg to announce that TWO EXHIBITIONS of Pictures, by the living Artists of all the Schools of Europe, will take place ANNUALLY, in the Picture Gallery of the Crystal Palace. The Summer Exhibition will be opened to the Public the first week in the month of May, and will continue open till the end of September. The Winter Exhibition will open the first week in the month of November, and continue open till the end of March in the ensuing year.

All Works intended to be exhibited must be addressed to the Superintendent of the Gallery, Mr. HENRY MOORE, F.R.S., at the Crystal Palace, and be accompanied by a note written only on the first and third pages, containing the number of works, the prices, with the name and address of the Artist or Contributor. Particular accuracy is requested in this respect.

Pictures in Oil, and Water-colour Drawings, which have been previously exhibited in London or elsewhere, are admissible to these Exhibitions. All works must be in gilt frames; moderately-sized margins are allowed to Water-colour Drawings. Oil paintings under glass are inadmissible.

All Works sent for Exhibition will be submitted to the approval or rejection of the Committee. Free admissions will be given to Artist-exhibitors, whose works are of sufficient consequence, and also to Proprietors of fine examples, either lent to the Gallery, or sent for sale.

No charge will be made for placing Pictures in the Gallery; but a Commission of 5 per cent. will be charged on all sales. Pictures may be removed immediately after purchase, provided a special agreement to that effect shall be made by the Exhibitor at the time of his works being accepted for Exhibition.

Every position in the Gallery will be open to competition, but the Crystal Palace Company will not hold itself liable in any case of injury or loss.

Artists and others will be duly informed, by Advertisements and Circulars, where Pictures will be received in London for each Exhibition, and where they will be returned at the close of each season.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. Mogford in the Crystal Palace, Feb. 24, 1857. By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE. — FLOWER SHOWS.

It is intended to have TWO FLOWER SHOWS during the coming season, on the following days: SATURDAY, MAY 30th, and WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 10th, 11th, and 12th of SEPTEMBER. Schedules of Prices and Regulations are now ready at the Secretary's Office.

By order, G. GROVE, Secretary. Crystal Palace, March 20, 1857.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

CHARING CROSS, founded in 1816, for Relieving the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye. — This Hospital was the first Institution in London which opened its doors to relieve poor persons on their own application without letters of recommendation. There are 30 beds in-patients; the wards are large and airy, but the want of means precludes the admission of half that number. The visits of the Christian and the benevolent are respectfully invited, and their contributions entreated for this useful Charity.

Subscriptions thankfully received by Messrs. Conits & Co., Bankers, Strand; by Messrs. Drummonds, Bankers, Charing Cross; and by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributions: William Webb, Esq. £40 0 0; G. O. Leicester, Esq. £20 0 0; Joseph Sturges, Esq. £20 0 0; Mrs. Cornwell, £20 0 0; Charles P. Stuart, Esq. £10 0 0; Miss Baily, £20 0 0; Joseph Reynolds, Esq. £5 0 0; Mrs. H. Armistead, £20 0 0; donation £5 0 0; Mrs. Broome, £20 0 0; The late Thos. Coster Longman, Esq. (legacy) £5 0 0; Mrs. Martin, £20 0 0; P. H. Crutchfield, Esq. £5 0 0; Mrs. Courage, £20 0 0; Capt. J. W. Fox, £5 0 0; Mrs. P. W. Mure, £20 0 0; The Rev. J. W. Hammond £5 0 0; Mrs. Carver, £20 0 0; H. A. Joseph, Esq. £20 0 0; annual 1 1; annual 1 1; annual 1 1.

ELECTIONEERING AID. — A Gentleman of

fact and energy, who has had great experience and uniform success in conducting elections, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT for the forthcoming PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION. Not only the candidates of the Liberal party, and who are unfeignedly determined to avoid corrupt practices, need apply; nor need application be made by candidates opposing others in order to influence the result, but by division of party may favour prospects of Conservative triumph. The advertiser is prepared to offer his services on moderate terms, which may be made partially contingent on success. He is also prone to the efficient management of elections on strictly economical principles. — Address B. A. British Hotel, Cockspur-street, London.

IVORY MINIATURES. — By a recent discov-

ery, and by a process known only to themselves, Messrs. DICKINSON are enabled to execute their MINIATURES on AFRICAN IVORY, and are thus enabled to obtain a transparency and colour and a durability which they guarantee beyond any other process of painting whatever. These works may be inspected at the EXHIBITION, 114, New Bond-street.

GOLD MEDAL FOR ENGRAVING.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES, Ecclesiastical, Corporate and Official and Private Seals, Dies and Stamps, and Plates in Medieval and Modern Styles. Arms sought for; sketch, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s.; painted on vellum, 21s.; Crests on Seals, 3s.; Monograms and other designs executed in correct style. — T. MONTE, Heraldic Artist and Engraver, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

L. OERTLING'S CHEMICAL AND ASSAY

BALANCES. — The Council Medal of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and the First-Class Medal of the Paris Exhibition of 1855 have been awarded to L. Oertling, for the superior quality of his Balances. — These are made of all sizes, and are distinguished by carrying 1,000 ounces in each pan, to the most delicate assay balance.

English and French weights and measures accurately adjusted. Catalogues sent upon application. 12, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE, London, W.C.

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BRIGHTON HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

ORIENTAL-TERRACE, BRIGHTON. Physician, DR. HORACE JOHNSON.

HYDROPATHY. — MOOR-PARK, near Farnham, Surrey, three miles from the Camp at Aldershot, and formerly the residence of Sir William Temple and Dean Swift. Physician, E. W. LANE, A.M., M.D. Edin. Dr. Lane may be CONSULTED in London, at St. Conduit-street, Regent-street, every TUESDAY, between half-past 12 and 2.

MELBOURNE. — All Publishers (General, Law, Medical, Musical), Stationers, and Second-hand Booksellers are requested to send their CATALOGUES, as published, to Mr. G. O. ROBERTSON, MELBOURNE, per Messrs. Houston & Wright, Paternoster-row, London.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXIV.

— ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers IMMEDIATELY. London: Longman & Co. 39, Paternoster-row.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. — ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the APRIL Number (No. XXII. New Series) should be sent to the Publishers not later than the 24th inst.; BILLS and PROSPECTUSES by the 27th.

London: John Chapman, 8, King William-street, Strand.

EDINBURGH NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL. — ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the above must be sent to the Publishers by the 23rd inst.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

NATIONAL REVIEW. — ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the APRIL Number must be forwarded by the 25th and CATALOGUES by the 27th of March.

Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

MUSICAL LIBRARY. — 10,000 new ENGLISH and FOREIGN COMPOSITIONS of interest and merit, published during the last eighteen months, have just been added to the Universal Circulating Musical Library. Subscription Two Guineas per annum, in advance, including One Guinea's worth of Music. Supplementary Catalogue, 2s. Complete Catalogue, 6s. 6d., containing more than 30,000 distinct Works. — Prospectus and Terms of Subscription to Messrs. SAUNDERS & O'LEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, Manchester & Co. Importers of Foreign Music and Publishers, 86, Newgate-street.

SAUNDERS & O'LEY'S EXTENSIVE LIBRARY. — Monthly Supplies of POPULAR NEW WORKS for perusal are sent to Subscribers to all parts of the Kingdom.

Inferior novels, objectionable works of fiction, cheap reprints, and railway editions are excluded. Terms and Prospectus on application to Messrs. SAUNDERS & O'LEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, Manchester-square.

A LIST of the principal NEW and CHOICE BOOKS in Circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

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CHEAP BOOKS. — A List of Works suitable for Book Societies, Literary Institutions, School and Village Libraries, &c., will be found in BULL'S LIBRARY CATALOGUE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Sent post free on application. — BULL'S LIBRARY, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London.

TO BOOKBUYERS. — HEATH'S LIST of

SECOND-HAND STANDARD WORKS, selected from his very valuable and extensive Stock, No. 11, for 1857; also No. 1, containing Divinity and Classics. Send one stamp for postage. — W. HEATH, 497, Oxford-street, London.

CHARLES THE FIRST and OLIVER CROMWELL. — The Execution of the King, and the Death and Funeral of the Protector, related in THREE CURIOUS NEWSPAPERS, published in 1649 and 1658. Price 3d. each.

Charles the Second and the Fire of London. — Two Curious Newspapers, relating the Great Fire, the Doings of the Court, &c. Price 3d. each.

J. H. FENNEL, 33, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.

KARS and ITS DEFENDERS. — Messrs. GOLNAGH & CO. have the honour to announce that Simpson's great Historical Picture of Kars and its Defenders is now on view at the French Gallery, 121, Pall Mall.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, at moderate prices, by Members of both Societies of Painters in Water Colours, at KING'S Fine-Art and Picture-Frame Establishment, No. 1, PRINCES-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, near Regent-circus. Drawings carefully mounted, and all Works of Art plainly or elegantly framed. Provincial Dealers in Art treated with great liberality. Drawings lent to copy.

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. — T. H. GLADWELL, of St. G. Church-street, London, has now ON SALE a fine COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS from this celebrated Artist, including fine proofs of 'Mercury and Argus,' 'Tivoli,' 'The Old Tivoli,' and 'Dr. Brown; Sea Views by Le Gray and Macnair; Views in Jerusalem, Egypt, Syria, and Algeria; Copies of celebrated Paintings, Frescoes, Sculpture, Antique and Modern China, &c. &c.

N.B. Just published, a Series of 80 exquisite Photographs of the Towns, Abbeys, Rivers, and Mountain Scenery of Scotland, by Roger Fenton. — T. H. Gladwell, Importer of Photographs, 21, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIFE STUDIES. — STEREOGRAPHIC SLIDES ditto, French and English; also STUDIES FROM NATURE, a good Selection.

J. JONES, 73, Prince-street, Leicester-square.

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REVIEWS

History of the Dispute on Ancient and Modern Authors—[*Histoire de la Querelle des Anciens et des Modernes*]. By Hippolyte Rigault. (Paris, Hachette).

At the first representation of Voltaire's tragedy, 'Adélaïde du Guesclin,' an admirer of the piece showered loudly-expressed praises on the name of the author. "Bah," said a lover of ancient stories as well as of classical models, "this piece is not by Voltaire."—"So much the better," was the rejoinder; "for in that case we have one more clever poet in France than I reckoned upon." The moral of this story might be profitably applied by the adverse factions of "the ancients" and "the moderns." In place of upholding the solitary excellence of one class of writers, why do they not congratulate themselves on the pleasant conviction that the world has two admirable schools of literature? We may allow all honour to the ancients, who have the glory of owing nothing to the moderns; but we may, nevertheless, be proud of the moderns, for, with all their obligations, they have in many brilliant respects improved upon the ancients.

It would seem, however, that the quarrel and discussions upon its merits are never to cease. The adverse camps of the respective admirers of Schiller and of Goethe, of Tasso and of Ariosto, are not more permanent and threatening than the opposing partizans of the ancients and the moderns. In the terrible fray, many a combatant has fallen who had no right to draw sword therein. Many have been as daring, incapable, and unlucky as the Italian who, defending the superiority of Ariosto, was run through the body by a champion for Tasso. "Blockhead that I was!" said the dying man; "I have got a hole drilled right through my carcass for the sake of a poet of whom I never read a dozen pages—nor could have understood them, even if I had read them."

We shudder when we remember the number of books which have been written on this very subject. In the last century, Grimm declared that they were not only numerous, but detestable. That gossiping, yet accomplished, critic maintained that, out of the many, there was not one which he could call "good." We have had several more since his time. The latest is the one before us, by M. Hippolyte Rigault; and, were Grimm now writing from Paris to his German employer, he would have to acknowledge that one good book had at length appeared.

M. Rigault has taken up the solemn question in a solemn spirit, and has devoted nearly five hundred octavo pages to the examining, rather than to the settling, of this vexed subject. He is more of the historian than of the judge; nevertheless, the critic goes hand-in-hand with the historian, and we as often find ourselves listening to the judge as to the witness. The book, we may add, is not of that whipped-cream quality which distinguishes some French books. It is good, solid pudding; not heavy, but substantial.

In praising or blaming the ancients, we should not do ill were we to remember that the ancients themselves censured their contemporaries, and lauded the men and deeds of remoter times. It has ever been thus: distance lends enchantment to every view. In the middle of the sixteenth century, a grave French lawyer, who had no mind for the stately dances of the time, wept at the thought that the French young gentlemen of his day were little

gallant, and less skilled in dancing to the tambourine than their sires had been. A century later, Regnier Desmarais sighed for the times and manners of a century ago, and in a biting epigram complained of the small chivalry of the courtiers of Louis the Fourteenth, who turned their backs to ladies, talked indecently in their hearing, and denounced politeness as a matter out of fashion. They affected new manners, and claimed merit for them. They were not like those artists who put old names on their productions, and pass them off as pieces of antiquity. They chose rather to be considered original, and in after generations they, too, were cited as models of courtier-like gallantry.

On few questions has there been such ebbs and flows of opinion as on this touching the ancients and the moderns. St. Bazile and St. Gregory loved the old classical poets and historians; Luther had a taste for Plautus; Fénelon and Bossuet wrought from antique models. These names denote periods wide apart, and between them we meet with popes prohibiting the study of Virgil, and monks destroying old manuscripts, while they called this felonious deed by a religious name; and although we have seen Cardinal Pacca reading Voltaire when he could procure nothing better, have we not in our own days the Abbé Gaume, who sends Voltaire and Virgil to the same Hades, flings all classical authors into limbo, and gravely proclaims that, if ingenuous youths are to be saved, and at the same time to be made fair Latin scholars, the desired end is only to be attained by compelling them to construe the pastorals of the popes and the charges of the bishops! But let us not be too ready to laugh even at the Abbé. When clerical patrons rise at the end of school-plays and recitations (where the staple has been supplied by Latin and Greek authors of an unreasonably warm tendency), and complacently plagiarize from Vicesimus Knox, by laying it down as a self-evident proposition that, without much Greek and Latin, there can be no gentleman, we are almost disposed to agree with the course proposed by the Abbé. These clerical eulogizers of the antique are very like those poetizing Cardinals, who, by continually ascending Helicon to celebrate Venus and Adonis, lost sight altogether of the Hill of Calvary. They at least render a double homage, like the pilgrims who paid as much reverence to relics of a heathen Saracen as to the tibia of an undoubted saint. There is a more warrantable double homage in, if we may so speak, the religion of literature. The true scholar will bow before any well-established shrine, where the saint is no impostor. Sophocles or Shakspeare may not be, indeed, *all one* to him; but who shall blame him for confessing delight in both?

M. Rigault sees the question in its right light when he says that the moderns are a development of the ancients. "Antiquity," he writes, "has been our nurse, from whom we have imbibed a vigorous and nourishing milk. Antiquity has made of the child a man. Let the ungrateful go their way; but let us not smite the breast from which we have drunk strength and life."

This is better philosophy than that of Descartes, who was among the first in France to decry the merits of the ancients. How very unlike a true philosopher does that great thinker (*cogito, ergo sum*) seem when we behold him standing by the side of Vossius, who was giving a lesson in Greek to Queen Christina, and which he interrupts by remarking to that sovereign—"I am astonished that your majesty

can find amusement in these trifles. For my part, I had more than enough of it when I was a boy at school; but I congratulate myself on having forgotten it all as soon as I reached the age of reason." Such was the disdain for antiquity expressed by the great master, and the feeling was pushed even further by his disciple Malebranche. The absurd extent to which the latter carried his distaste for antiquity was only equalled by the absurd vehemence with which Ronsard maintained an opposite opinion.

Again, there is a double aspect to the question. Rollin insisted that no man could be a good theologian without knowing Greek; but then Greek was so ill-taught in his age, that the time devoted to it was generally considered as lost. The admirers of the ancients, moreover, caused to be introduced into the colleges the custom of using Latin colloquially. The consequence was, that the students fell into the use of a macaronic jargon, and detested the language which too indolent teachers would not properly impart to them. The matter was not mended when ill-qualified translations of classic authors came into vogue. Madame de Sévigné compared these translations to servants who go on a message from their masters, and just say the opposite of what they were told. "They have another common fault of servants," says the lively lady; "they think themselves as fine people as their masters, particularly when their masters happen to be very old."

The struggle of a good and perplexed man on the subject is admirably illustrated in the case of the famous M. de Saint-Cyran. He loved Virgil as a poet, and hated him as a pagan. Therewith he gave the *Æneid* to his pupils for their study. "Do you see," he would say to them, "this Virgil was damned for these splendid verses of his, because he wrote them out of vain-glory; but you, boys, may be saved by learning these very verses, because you do so out of obedience, and, by so doing, render yourselves capable of serving God." Admirable logician! Exquisite old man! His boys must have loved him dearly, and laughed at him lovingly. Saint-Cyran could not read Cicero without exclaiming that human reason had made its greatest efforts before the years of Grace, and that Christianity would see no Cicero and Virgil of its own. This ingenious, but not altogether correct critic, saw the *beautiful* on one side, and the *true* on another. It was, therefore, that another such critic declared that as God could not, according to His dispensation, bless the Greeks with the truth, He had made compensation by conferring on them the gift of poesy.

The great contest in France had one notable consequence, in the establishment of the French Academy. Boisrobert, who wrote the tragedies by Richelieu, was a little, gay, court abbé, who frequented the toilet-tables of newly-risen ladies, turned neat epigrams, chatted at Ninon's, drank anywhere, mimicked everybody, and was—

O'errun with wit and destitute of sense.

This agreeable cleric, who made a priestly *chasuble* out of a woman's skirt, really, but unconsciously, opened the yet existing contest in France. He had little knowledge of the past, and even less foresight. He was in most respects a second-rate person; but great pieces are sometimes played by indifferent actors, and as Balzac remarks, "when the curtain rises there is, perhaps, nobody on the stage but a *stunkey*." Boisrobert was a little above this, it must be allowed. He was, moreover, a member of a literary society, whose nightly sayings and doings he reported, by way of gossip, every

morning to the Cardinal. Richelieu saw at once the advantages to be derived from establishing this body of writers under public authority. Boisrobert was employed to bring the society to consent to exchange its absolute liberty for protection and distinction. The members yielded with graceful reluctance to a proposition which they dared not resist. In 1635 the royal letter-patent was issued; and out of the gossip of Boisrobert and a thought of Richelieu sprang that *Académie Française*, at the first session of which a violent assault against tradition and antiquity was made by Boisrobert "the Academician."

The assault was well maintained by succeeding writers, and undoubtedly to the honour of the assailants and the profit of after-ages. To write in French, and in good French, became an object aimed at, if not always attained. Desmarets de Saint-Sorlin, perhaps, rather aimed at, than hit the object, when he made a pretty French milliner of the Magdalen, and wrote a "Clovis," which we have not read, but which, if we may judge from the significant "*Hélas!*" of Boileau, was not unlike the damned 'Regicide' of Smollett, where—

Horrors rise, and tears spontaneous flow,
At tragic *Ha!* and no less tragic *Oh!*

The Perraults took up the mantle of Desmarets, and one of the brothers of that name was the author of a travesty of a portion of Virgil, in which occurred a passage so admirable in its burlesque, that Voltaire and Marmontel attributed it to Scarron:—

J'aperçus l'ombre d'un cocher
Qui, tenant l'ombre d'une brosse,
Nettoyait l'ombre d'un carrosse.

This was a happy idea suggested by the
—*cum non ipsa in morte relinquant;*

—or the

Ideumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem:

—or, still more likely, by the

—*Que gratia currum
Armorumque fuit vivis, que cum nitentes
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos;*

—but, whatever the suggestion, a happier burlesque or result could hardly have been effected from it.

The contest was continued by Fontenelle in his 'Dialogues of the Dead' and other works, and it effected admirable results by exciting the foremost men in France to write for, or against, the ancients, in exquisite French. If Perrault had not attacked the ancients in full Academy, Boileau and Huet would not have been moved against him, and La Fontaine would not have composed his charming lines, wherein he supports the ancients in an almost irresistible strain, very different from that of more than one contemporary, whose poems had nothing in them, save

A happy, tuneful, vacancy of sense.

This sort of quality cannot be ascribed to the epigram by the indignant Boileau, elicited by this controversy, and which smart piece is worth citing here.—

Cio vint l'autre jour se plaindre au dieu des vers,
Qu'en certain lieu de l'univers
On traitait d'auteurs froids, de poètes stériles,
Les Homères et les Virgiles.
"Cela ne saurait être, on s'est moqué de vous,"
Reprit Apollon en courroux,
"On peut-on avoir dit une telle infamie ?
Est-ce chez les Hurons ? chez les Topinambouts ?"
"C'est à Paris !" — "C'est donc à l'hôpital des fous !" —
"Non, c'est au Louvre, en pleine Académie !"

It is—if we remember rightly—Marmontel who remarks that in this quarrel the disputants on both sides were in the wrong. Each asserted too much, and allowed too little. The faction also of the "ancients" had this advantage—they compared the authors from Homer to Tacitus, a period of a thousand years, with those of the period between Dante and Boileau, which comprised about four hundred years. What great names have since arisen to throw

weight on the side of the "moderns"! Again, it often occurred that the very best of the advocates for the "ancients" certainly proved, by their own writings, the inferiority of the "moderns," as far as those advocates themselves were concerned. Even Boileau must be allowed to be a long way in arrear of Horace. Further, the quarrel was somewhat confused by mischievous persons who, like one of the interlocutors in Perrault's 'Dialogues,' affirmed paradoxically that the moderns were the ancients. The age of the nations of the world, it was said, must be reckoned as the age of an individual who becomes naturally older by increase of years. In this light, the ancients were the babies; but what promising babies!—and it is this view of things which, perhaps, gave rise to the ungallant remark, that the world is in its dotage.

In treating of the difficulties of the question, M. Rigault seems inclined to agree with Perrault, that if the moderns do not equal the ancients in literature and oratory, the former are superior in science and philosophy. Is that so sure? Was it not that prince of philosophers, Pythagoras, who discovered the solar system of our universe? Would Copernicus ever have thought of the rule by which that system is governed, but for having studied Pythagoras? Here is a case which justifies the assertion of Fontenelle, that the moderns have risen to honour by getting on the shoulders of the ancients. Copernicus, *sit reverentia magno nomini*, did this; but he re-established a scientific truth, for which the Church excommunicated him; and when that same authority quietly took off the excommunication, only some thirty years ago, it not only paid honour to the modern philosopher, but it bound a wreath around the brows of that glorious ancient, who was the first of his class to declare that there was no god but God.

They who think that Copernicus could have dispensed with the shoulder of Pythagoras reason like the Chevalier de Cailly, who wittily sings:—

Dis-je quelque chose assez belle,
L'Antiquité, tout en cervelle,
Me dit, "Je l'ai dit avant vous."
C'est une plaisante dodelle!
Que ne venait-elle après nous ?
J'aurais dit la chose avant elle !

The very wit of this epigram, however, is fruit shaken from the branches of a foreign and "ancient" tree.

The most ardent, if not the most discreet, of the champions who now took up arms in behalf of the ancients, were Ménage, Francis, Longepierre, De Collières, Huet, and "M. et Madame Dacier," whom we mention last for the sake of adding that the wife of M. Dacier was said to be the mother of the natural and the father of the literary offspring of that marriage. As "journals" came into fashion, they took a side in the controversy, and sustained it without much regard to its merits, or much capacity in the editors for the mission they had assumed. The journals had less influence in society than books, for the latter were read universally, but the journal had, at first, but a small circulation, and was read only by its particular *clique*. The errors committed by the journalists were mercilessly treated by the opposing essayists. But the most careful of critics who have weighed the merits of both parties may be occasionally detected in error. For instance, we have before us De Jaucourt, who terminates a very just paragraph on the qualities of the ancients and the moderns, by observing that we must continually have recourse to the former. We must do, he says, as Plautus requests his audience to do in the Prologue to the 'Menechmæi.' "The scene is at Epidamnus, and you

must remain there as long as you care to see the play." We turn to Plautus, and we find the simple explanatory words, without any request whatever:—

Hæc urbs Epidamnus est, dum hæc agitur Fabula.

The whole of the latter portion of the subject is so treated by M. Rigault as to reflect especial credit on his critical powers. His ability as a critic is here, perhaps, greater than his power as a historian, and yet nothing can be better told than the story of the fierce quarrel between Perrault the "modern," and Boileau the "ancient," wherein each belaboured the other, used terribly strong terms, made mutual apologies, became reconciled, and remained of the same opinion as before. And yet it is not to be denied that the second portion of the author's book, in which he recounts the story of the controversy in England, rises again to the dignity of history, while it bears with it much of the charm of romance. There was an early dislike for translations in England, but there was little controversy on the question till St-Evrémond resided in this country. He took the history of the quarrel to the coffee-houses, and Mr. Macaulay tells us that at Will's "there was a faction for Perrault and the moderns, a faction for Boileau and the ancients." How Temple scorned the modern dwarfs who thought themselves tall because they had climbed round the neck of the ancients; how priestly Wotton scholarly replied; how Boyle (whose name stood for many) published the 'Letters of Phalaris' to prove the excellence of ancient authors; how slashing Bentley showed that the 'Letters' were not authentic; and how Bentley was assailed as a partizan of the moderns, only for proving that an ancient book was not written by its reputed author, and that, however ancient, it was of no great value,—this, and what followed, may be considered as familiar matter to all our readers. We are all grateful to antiquity for many things, and not least that it produced that magnificent controversy of 'Boyle against Bentley,' and 'Bentley against Boyle,' which was a combat of giants, in which the vanquished were not more thoroughly beaten than they were respected by the flushed and exulting victors.

Bentley, by triumphing, rendered excellent service to both factions, who, by the way, were laughed at together by Swift, and not without reason. But we are all gainers by the controversy. They who witnessed it found their tastes improved by watching its progress and gradually comprehending its true object; and even they who do not now read the winged words of that ever-memorable quarrel may, perhaps, be beholden to it for the digressions in 'The Tale of a Tub,' 'The History of Martinus Scriblerus,' 'The Battle of the Books,' and other productions born of this long-standing discussion between the ancients and the moderns.

We conclude by adding that a second period of the controversy arose in France, before the death of Louis the Fourteenth, and it was not brought to a conclusion till after the close of the Regency. It was the period when there was a faction for and a faction against Homer, as there had been, in England, one for and another against Phalaris. The most illustrious name in this controversy is that of Fénelon, whose love for antiquity alone did not induce him to compose that 'Télémaque,' which everybody speaks about and nobody reads. Madame Dacier and her followers fought, too, against La Motte and his fellow "moderns." As Will's echoed to the thunder of the controversialists in England, so the Café Procope rang with the shrill piping of the Abbé de Pons and his

friends against the 'Iliad' and Madame Dacier. But the anti-Homerists were hardly equal to their task, and sometimes so ignorant that, like the *valet* in the play, they were capable of asking, "*Sénèque, était-il de Paris?*" The two factions were brought upon the stage and helped to point the fun of farces; and, curiously enough, as there had been a *Boileau* to stand up for Horace, so now was there a very pontiff of Homeric worship, in the person of *Boivin*,—a name so modern that its owner dignified its tipsy echo by calling himself *Biberius Mero*. As in the contest between Perrault and Boileau, so now the trading adversaries shook hands and were friends. They all stood round and offered incense to Madame Dacier, and that lady, beaming with ecstatic smiles, was ready to protest that, however some of them might have erred in their worship, they had all reached the right shrine at last.

The well-known line of Pope—

Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream—

reveals the reverence of the writer for the author out of whose book Pope made, as Bentley declared, a pretty poem. The counsel of the little poet who hated tempestuous Bentley contains, it may be said, the sum of the whole dispute and the guiding-light of the disputants. Pope advised all men not to attach themselves too unreservedly to either the ancients or moderns, but to blame the false and admire the true wherever each was to be found. The whole of the 'Essay on Criticism' may be profitably read, re-read, and read again on this subject. No ancient has surpassed this poem, which treats both of ancients and moderns. If anything be wanting to it, we may add that it is supplied in a remark in one of the Wiseman Lectures, in which the Cardinal maintains that, glorious as the ancients were, and sovereign as was their genius, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton loved, understood, and interpreted nature better than the greatest of the poets of antiquity.

The debt of humanity to both sides is unlimited. They know it best who are familiar with the old as with their mother tongue; and worthless thereon is the opinion of sciolists who would sing with Prior—

Hang Homer and Virgil, their meaning to seek
A man must have poked into Latin and Greek.
Those who love their own tongue, we have reason to hope,
Have read them translated by Dryden and Pope.

From Bombay to Bushire and Bussora; including an Account of the Present State of Persia, and Notes on the Persian War. By William Ashton Shepherd. (Bentley.)

'Bombay to Bushire' is a gossiping book, more flippant than sapient. The author's experiences of Oriental life and customs were too brief, and his knowledge of Eastern matters is evidently too slight and superficial to be of much value. The circumstances of the moment, however, invest his descriptions with an interest which would not otherwise belong to them, and we are ready to listen with attention to one who "returned a few months ago from his second visit to the shores of the Persian Gulf." Mr. Shepherd's recorded impressions of Bombay are just what might be expected from a young man who has not had time to get rid of home prejudices, and whose ignorance of the languages and sufferings from the heat keep him in a semi-torpid and wholly discontented state. We must protest, however, against the use of those unsavory words, "niggers," "jabbering blacks," &c., with which he largely besprinkles the native inhabitants of Bombay, who are too useful a class of Her Majesty's servants to be stigmatized with such opprobrious terms. Our author, too,

is not content with giving these unpleasant class appellations to the Bombay people:—he cruelly disfigures their individual names. Who would recognize our old idol of the Black Pagoda under the frightful soubriquet of "Guggernauth," or the Arabian Prophet and all those called after him as "Mahmood"? Though, no doubt, the word is good Arabic, and means much the same as Muhammad or Mohammed, and, indeed, is sometimes substituted for it, yet, after all, it is not *the* word, and there is no reason for despoiling the Founder of Islam of his rightful designation. Further, we may correct the stanza misquoted by Mr. Shepherd from the famous song of the Grey Boar by Capt. Morris.—

Youth's daring spirit, manhood's fire,
Firm hand and eagle eye,—
Do they require, who dare aspire
To see the grey boar die,

is the proper reading. "Life's spirit" is meaningless; a "fierce hand" is not so much needed as a "firm hand," and a hunter will certainly not "acquire" an "eagle eye" if he has not one naturally, however much he may require it. Passing these trifles, we are willing to hear what a shrewd Arab of the Gulf thinks of the Shah's government. Our author has arrived at the "pleasant island of Khismis," and thus discourses with the Sheik of Bassador.—

"For what purpose are those big-tailed, black-faced sheep fastened by their legs and thrown on their backs?"—"To-morrow morning, three o'clock, master, cut their heads off so—" (drawing his fingers across his throat), "take on board, and 'Clive' men and your men eat them."—"What," I said, "do you cut their heads off; is that the way you slaughter them?"—"Always, master. My fashion, every man's fashion like me, to cut sheep's head off."—"What you think to that watch, master. You think that good one?" drawing out from an inside pocket a handsome hunting, engine-turned gold watch, with all recent improvements, and bearing on the face the name of its maker, McCabe, Cornhill. "I give sixty toman for that" (about as many pounds sterling). I know that good watch. You see that name, all gentlemen have that man's watch; that best maker. Shah of Persia have that man's watch: all big Persians have that man's watch."—"And that is the reason why you have it," I replied.—"No, me not Persian, thank God; me Arab."—"But why would not a very much cheaper one than this do? You might have had one for a quarter of the money" (mentioning the amount in toman) "that would go as well as that, and lasted you your lifetime."—"Master, what your dress cost—coat, shirt, everything?"—"About ten toman," I replied.—"And you have three, four, altogether cost thirty toman. You see this?" (pointing to his turban and robes); "although my dress cost one toman. You eat breakfast, dinner, tea; drink wine, brandy, grog; smoke cigars; every day, cost half toman. Cadāda curry rice, eat little bread, small fruit, drink water, every day cost so much—" (pointing to the palm of his hand, which held nothing, and signified the minuteness of the sum he wished to express). "Your clothes, dinner, every day eat, cost plenty money. What mine cost? You spend one day what I spend one year, that what mine cost. You put your money in government treasure-chest, all safe. Cadāda nowhere put money, buy watch, buy rings. I take my watch, look time, sixty toman say "two o'clock;" put my watch in my pocket, tie-tie, live thing say "sixty toman;" that my pleasure, that my money. What money I not buy watch, rings with, I hide. Plenty man do so; every people do so; no security here, like England; my life not safe; one man tell Shah, "Cadāda speak bad word, make plot." Shah say, "Cut Cadāda head off." One man tell governor there (pointing to the main), "Cadāda got plenty money;" governor say, "take half." If law all same here as England, I think make this island, make Persia, best country in the world: plenty thing grow, plenty money, plenty care; now I no care, nobody no care make thing grow; when nobody no care, God no care, and nothing grow."

The following is a description of Bushire. The prophecy of the falling of the towers on the first fire of artillery from them reminds one of what Mr. Oliphant told us of the walls of Sebastopol. Englishmen, it would seem, are rather too prone to condemn an enemy's defences. It is, at all events, a chivalrous fault:

"Before the morning sun was two feet high, with our friend's horses, we had galloped over the almost sandy desert at the back of the town with its few high, dust-tufted date-trees, cotton bushes, and castor-oil shrubs, its water-melons, cucumbers, and other vegetables, so scanty, that they scarcely break the white monotony of the place; where hares, antelopes, foxes, partridges, abound, and in whose wilds live myriads of pigeons, that darken (as Xerxes boasted his arrows should) the sun, when they fly. Here, too, is sometimes found the wild goat, and occasionally a lion strays from the hills. Turning round to ride back, we had a good view of the town on the land side, which is shut in with high walls, and presents many towers at unequal distances, two of which form the gateway. From these towers artillery could never be fired, they would fall with the first thunder; each of them will hold from fifty to eighty men, whose matchlocks might be very formidable to Arabs or Persian irregulars, minus field-pieces, but could offer no resistance to a regular force, small though it might be. The walls are composed of a white sandstone, worn so thin with the wind and rain, in places, that a bullet would penetrate them. In the inner side a bank rises from their base, to within six feet of the summit. This bank, which is formed of sand and rubbish, may be two feet thick, and affords a path for the guard to walk round, or station themselves on, in defence; this, like all the houses in the city, is constantly crumbling away, adding dust to the sand around it, for the wind to play with, whenever it may be set in motion by a passing caravan, or scratching dogs of which the city (like all Mohammedan towns) is full. They are the recognised scavengers. Riding around, as I did, I could nowhere discover any place so fortified that could not have been surprised, and taken with the butcher-boys of Newgate, armed with their cleavers and marrow-bones. And yet, in a conversation with Ally, an old Persian (who, on account of the number of years he has been associated with the cruisers supplying this bazaar, has become half an Englishman), I learned that they consider this town almost impregnable, and quite laugh at the idea of a Sepoy army being able to take it. Ally met my assertion, that they were good reliable soldiers, and could do it, by saying, "Spouse ever come here; Persian not fight, but make slave, kill your black army." I counted, as I rode round the wall and through the town, a dozen pieces of cannon, the majority of them brass nine-pounders, four of which were stationed so as to command the gateway; one had its position on the quay, and three were honoured as the guard of the governor's residence. The soldiers (of whom there were many loitering about, pretending to do duty on the walls) presented the most grotesque and mixed appearance. Some (evidently the body-guard of the governor) wore, in imitation of our army, shell-jackets and white trousers, but so loose that they had room in their flapping legs for at least a corporal's guard. The shell-jackets had been bought and exported from India. Their arms consisted of the Company's old flint muskets and bayonets; and with those, following a really very respectable fife and drum, they marched round, morning, noon, and night, to relieve guard. But the majority of the soldiers were armed with matchlocks and pistols, one or two daggers, and a straight, short sword; from the shoulder-belt, hung pendent cartouch boxes, with different-sized cartridges, powder-horns for loading, and different ones for priming, and various-sized ramrods, with their high, conical-shaped brown felt cap, stuck down on one side, as is the custom only of the military; their flowing robes, reaching down to the knees and drawn in at the waist; their short loose tucked-up trousers, stockingless, and perhaps yellow-slipper enveloped feet, they looked as grotesquely ridiculous as it is possible for irregulars to look. The town contains between seven and eight

hundred houses, built of white soft sandstone, encrusted with shells; the streets—formed by the inhospitable, windowless walls of these two-storied houses—are not more than six or seven feet wide, and are everywhere infested with mangy dogs, and 'choked with filth and sand,' the former thrown from the houses, the latter derived from the crumbling soft sandstone of the walls, which add—under the influence of wind and sun—their liberal contributions to the 'sandy ground-work of the streets.' The principal of these houses, those occupied by the wealthy, have wind-chimneys rising from sixty to a hundred feet in height, so constructed as to catch every breeze, and send a current of cold air into the apartment below; besides these houses, there are from a thousand to twelve hundred 'Cajan' huts—the Cajan huts are built of the date-palm leaf, and are occupied by the lower classes and soldiers. The town is about two miles in circumference, protected, as I have shown, on the land side, by a wall and various towers; and is wholly dependent for its supply of fresh water on wells about three miles distant.

With these extracts our notice of Mr. Shepherd's book may end. He supplies us with no new information, and the only point that deserves remark is his suggestion about the pearl-beds at Kharak. These have been long unfished, and would no doubt yield a good return. The pearls of the Gulf are better than those of Ceylon, but the water is deeper and the fishing consequently more difficult.

Commentaries on the Law of England, by Sir William Blackstone. A new edition adapted to the present state of the Law, by Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. (Murray.)

Sir Matthew Hale remarks that "he that thinks that a state can be exactly steered by the same laws in every kind as it was two or three hundred years since, may as well imagine that the clothes that fitted him when he was a child should serve him when he was grown up as a man." Everybody now admits the truth of this. We complain, not that changes are made, but that they are made in a small, unworthy spirit. When we outgrow an ancient suit we are not handsomely supplied with new garments to fit our increased bulk, but our old suit is shabbily patched. We do not even undergo the childish operation of "having a tuck let out,"—as no provision for our growth has been made in the old garment. A new piece is stitched in, without reference to colour, texture, or fashion; the work is, moreover, mere cobbling, and the consequence is, that although much rubbish has lately been thrown away, and some garments of modern fashion and decent appearance have been added, our legal wardrobe still presents as queer a collection of parti-coloured trumpery as ever appeared in the properties of a minor theatre, or graced the counters in Rag Fair. Numerous are the garments that we are thoroughly ashamed of: we conceal them, or even deny their existence to foreigners; and our form of action with respect to conjugal infidelity, we find on the best authority (*his own*), has made the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench blush! What must be the effect on the junior Bar!

Then we are occasionally tantalized, like poor "Kate the curst," with the sight of apparel which we think will suit us vastly well, but which is snatched from us when it appears our own. Take the Divorce Bill as an instance, which, after a vast deal of tailoring last session, was finished to the satisfaction of the House of Lords and of the country. Losing it last year from lack of time to convey it through the Commons, we might at least expect that the same Bill would be introduced this year, so that it should pass almost as a matter of course

through the House of Lords. But no, there was obvious danger of something being done, so the Bill was altered in the recess so as to raise new questions and invite new opposition. Truly, we wonder that some member does not move, in the words of Dick the butcher, "the first thing we do let's kill all the lawyers"—with a few honourable exceptions.

At present we measure our statutes by the square mile, and number them by thousands. New statutes are added at the rate of about 120 per session, principally making small alterations. The "coming man," who is to reduce to order this overpowering and disordered mass, does not come. We do not recognize him in the Lord Chancellor, nor in any member of the Statute Law Commission. We have now at home, as lately in the Crimea, the Black Sea, and the Baltic, a great occasion, but no great man to take advantage of it.

One effect of this state of things is a succession of new editions of 'Blackstone's Commentaries.' We almost expect to see it published annually, like the Post-office Directory. The changes in the one are as numerous and as arbitrary as in the other.

We need not dwell upon the various courses which the different editors have pursued:—some have left the text of Blackstone entire and added notes of the alterations in the law, others have subjoined notes upon those notes. Some have contented themselves with drily stating the changes that have occurred, while others go more largely into questions of politics and economy, in which latter cases it often happens that, while Blackstone is too apt to tell us that "whatever is right," the editor inclines to the opinion that whatever is wrong, and the effect is a kind of Russian bath for the mind,—which, hurried from one extreme to the other, becomes impatient and seeks some milder treatment. Others have adapted Blackstone's text to modern law, some boldly, some timidly; while the arrangement of the subject has been altered by at least one editor for what appeared to him a more scientific distribution.

It is needless to say that many of these editions are the production of men of great and acknowledged ability. From the causes we have above adverted to, however, a new edition of Blackstone can hardly ever be out of place. The best Blackstone for the perusal of the student is the last edition, if it be executed on a good principle, and with competent ability and industry. The former editions retain their value as books of reference to the lawyer or advanced student, but to put them into the hands of the beginner for his perusal is an act of cruelty to one who must be an object of pity to every one who remembers his own early studies of the law of England.

A little more than a year ago we noticed the able abridgment of Blackstone, adapted to the existing state of the law, by Mr. Warren. That abridgment was the effect of an acknowledged defeat of the author by our Legislature in a race which had lasted some twenty years. He gave up the project of producing the Commentaries as they would have been delivered at the present day, and published an abridgment only. We then thought that the Legislature that had outstripped Mr. Warren must be itself invincible. Mr. Warren, however, carried weight, by reason of his various other avocations; and another and younger athlete carrying, we presume, considerably less burden, was then striving for the mastery. Doubtless there were, and are, other competitors who now chuckle over the dissolution which will so materially improve their position in the race.

The system which the author of the present work has adopted is, in our opinion, the very

best. He has preserved the arrangement of his subject made by Blackstone, which, whether the most scientific or not, is sufficiently good, and is that which is familiar to us all. He has not so far prostrated himself before that divinity which in many legal minds doth hedge in Sir William Blackstone, as to render the text inaccurate or contradictory in the attempt to retain the original, and at the same time point out the alterations in the law.

The changes in the text and the new matter are sufficiently distinguished by inverted commas, and the page in the original Commentaries is regularly given in the margin. The author, however, apologizes for the excellence of this system:—"Had it been possible to have reprinted the work as it was left by its distinguished author, and within any reasonable compass of corrective notes to have afforded the reader that introductory and popular view of the existing law of England which it was the object of Sir William Blackstone to supply, that plan would have been adopted." We are thankful for the impossibility; the corrective notes would have afforded nothing but sleep to those few high-principled students who did not skip them, and we should have had a book like the Variorum Shakespeare, instead of one as pleasant to the eye as Mr. Collier's edition.

So much for the plan of this adaptation. Of its execution we can speak in terms almost as favourable. We have tested it in many matters on which our Legislature have busily exercised their tinkering propensities, and have found all the little patches and excrescences faithfully delineated so far as can fairly be expected in a general commentary. In those portions of the work which are new we do not think that the author has shown the tact or condensing power of Mr. Warren. His language is not always accurate, and seldom graceful. These portions, nevertheless, show great care and industry. We may particularly mention the chapter on trading corporations and joint-stock companies as affording an admirable general view of the law on these subjects, including the wondrous Act of the last session, which is distinguished from most other statutes by the fact that, we believe, no one even pretends to understand it. The notes are few and concise,—they afford historical, antiquarian, and legal illustrations of the text, which are interesting and not oppressive. We can strongly recommend this edition as a student's book.

Scenes and Adventures in the Army; or, Romance of Military Life. By P. St. G. Cooke, Lieut.-Col. Second Dragon Guards, U.S.A. (Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston; London, Low & Co.)

This is in no sense a "romance," but a record of extremely probable Transatlantic experiences. "Disastrous chances" or "moving accidents" in the ball-room or green-room we have here none; still less sieges, battles, and fortunes such as occupy the journals and fatigue the critics of more polite men-at-arms. What camp-life in the western hemisphere meant some thirty years ago,—how pleasant an Ecole Polytechnique the sycamore-shaded log-huts of Jefferson on the Missouri formed,—how the whisky-barrel foamed with egg-nog, and muskets did duty as chandeliers,—how recruits were conveyed to the regimental dépôt, and occasionally gnawed themselves loose from the rope to which they were tethered in transitu,—all that Banvard's eight miles of canvas made pictorial of the Mississippi, the charred bluffs, the long lake-like reaches, the dingy cotton plantations, the green miasmatic ooze, the monumental rocks, the vivid blood-red prairie

fires, the red-capped French boatmen on the Ohio, the steamers aground and the passengers gambling the weeks away, the slow crawling caravan of traders under convoy from Missouri to Santa Fé,—are filled into Lieut.-Col. Cooke's portfolio, with figures of wolves, elk, buffaloes, horses, and scalp-loving braves; if not with such vigour and skill as in 'Life in the Far West,' with no lack of frank soldier-like truthfulness. A soldier's life in the West is something between a hunter's and an engineer's,—it requires that quick bodily adroitness, and that inventive self-reliance, which Mr. Galton acquired in the backwoods, and has done his best to infuse into the English military cerebellum, which, except "it move altogether, does not move at all." As an example of our author's endowments in this way, take a view into the camp.—

"After encamping, we dug and constructed, with flour barrels, a well in front of each company; water was always found at the depth of from two to four feet, varying with the corresponding height of the river, but clear and cool. Next, we would build sod fire-places; these, with network platforms of buffalo-hide, for the purpose of smoking and drying meat, formed a tolerable additional defence, at least against mounted men. Hunting was a military duty, done by detail, parties of fifteen or twenty going out with a wagon. They threw out three or four hunters, and remained under arms for the purpose of protecting them, &c. Completely isolated, and beyond support, or even communication—self-dependent in any emergency that might arise, and in the midst of many thousands of Indians, whose concentration our long stay seemed to invite, the utmost vigilance was maintained. Officer of the guard every fourth night, I was always awake, and generally in motion the whole night. Night alarms were frequent; when, all sleeping in their clothes, we were accustomed to assemble instantly, and with scarcely a word spoken, take our places in the grass in front of each face of the camp, where, however wet, we sometimes lay for hours. I never failed for months to sleep in pantaloons and moccasins, with pistols, and a loose woollen coat for pillow; my sword stuck in the ground in the mouth of the tent, with my cap upon the hilt; and although I have often slept undisturbed at the firing of a cannon thirty paces off, here, always after the firing of a musket, if 500 yards off, in less than ten seconds I was out and prepared to perform my duty."

The route lies from Fort Leavenworth in Kansas, now well known to fame, along the track whitened with Mormonite bones, to Fort Laramie. Here is an insight into prairie life.—

"About three o'clock I was aroused, and found myself lying in water. A conviction that we were flooded was soon forced upon our minds, for the water rapidly increased in depth. The darkness was palpable. We were overwhelmed with astonishment that the river could in that time overflow its banks, and attached an importance to our awful situation which those who must see us alive and well can never appreciate. Various plans of escape or safety were now proposed. Godfrey thought we would have to take a tree, and 'live on one of the horses.' Fortunately daylight began to dawn, when we discovered our horses close by, trembling with fear. The water was now near knee deep, though not over the grass. I observed a remarkable bank of fog, I thought, along the foot of the hills. We had to fish for our bridles, &c., at arm's length in the water. The white fog sensibly approached, and we discovered it was water—the river in a new channel! Our preparations were hurried—the tent was left standing—I abandoned a blanket. Mr. B. was at length mounted, and tried the depth of water in several directions. I proposed to follow up the margin of the bank, knowing it was there the shallowest. I mounted my trembling horse, when he mired, plunged, and seemed incapable of exertion. I got off, and left him loose to follow. The water was half-thigh deep; I became much exhausted, and stopped and pulled off my woollen pantaloons, and

threw them over my shoulder; my companions had stuck to their horses, and were far ahead; I feared to step over the bank and be swept off. At the bend I discovered the bluff, three hundred yards off. It was now quite light; I made for the hill through a swift current above my waist, and at length reaching the new shore, offered up my thanks."

A picture of Lieut.-Col. Cooke at the head of his company.—

"It was a beautiful sight!—the squadrons were gliding, two abreast, along gentle curves, over the fresh green grass, which was brilliant in the slant rays of a clear sun. The horses had a gallant bearing;—fifty blacks led; fifty greys followed; then fifty bays; next fifty chestnuts—and fifty more blacks closed the procession: the arms glittered; the horses' shoes shone twinkling on the moving feet. It was a gay picture, set in emeralds. Just then a hare, of the large black-eared species, bounded away from the front, pursued by a swift dog; it was a beautiful chase for a mile over the green sward, which we insensibly halted to witness."

We need not again debate the question whether Red men can be improved without being "improved off" the soil. The cases of Black-bird versus Little Bow, and Blue-eyes versus Tetan, are to us anything but hopeful; and we fear the last Indian will go into the land of spirits with a tune on his lips very far from laudatory of missionaries and cold water. Lieut.-Col. Cooke is tedious when he utters opinions: his criticisms his enemies only will read, and the value of his facts are much impaired even to a friendly eye by swamps of dreary monologue and undrilled interjections.

Memoirs of Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, from 1792 to 1841—[*Mémoires du Maréchal Marmont, &c.*]. From the Original Manuscript of the Author. Vol. V. Paris, (Perrotin.)

It was originally announced that these 'Memoirs,' occupying "ten volumes," would extend over the period from 1792 to 1832,—we are now informed that Marmont brought his narrative down to the year 1841;—and the publishers promise to complete the work in "eight large volumes." The Marshal of the Empire, therefore, may be expected to become the critic of the Citizen-King. But why was it intended at first to suppress these later chapters?—and why has that determination been revoked? The Marshal himself desired that his chronicle should be produced to the public literally as it was written. It is to be hoped that the editors have not ventured to be discreet,—for any exercise of discretion on their part might materially impair the value of the 'Memoirs' as a new quarry to supply the historical architect. Hitherto we have detected no traces of reserve or mutilation. The narrative itself is an unchecked commentary on characters and events, while the illustrative correspondence throws a thousand lights and shadows on the civil and military policy of the Emperor Napoleon. Some of his most characteristic letters are here preserved. We see him here as he was seen by his marshals,—we follow his plans as they were originally traced on paper,—we understand, even more clearly than before, that it was the mortal disease of vanity which reduced him, until he became, at St. Helena, the attenuated shadow of his former self. In 1813, after the wreck of the Grand Army in Russia, the repulse in Spain, the eruption of discontent in France,—he still boasted of his power to arbitrate between empires and to determine the destinies of Europe. The glory of Lutzen gave a new stimulus to this infatuation. Moscow was remembered as an accident—Salamanca as an

insignificant variation from a course of victory;—success was present, and Napoleon, with new hosts in the field, prophesied for himself a new Austerlitz and a new Marengo. Neither Marmont, nor any other general admitted to the military council, ever seems to have hazarded a doubt of the Imperial policy; a humble suggestion, in a strategic sense, was all that the mighty Dukes or Marshals ventured to interpose between the will of the Emperor and the obedience of the vast human organization at his command.

The Duke of Ragusa remained for some time in Paris before entering upon the campaigns of 1813. Two months and a fortnight of the courtly indolence of the capital formed, he says, an epoch in his life. The brilliance of the Empire was new to him. For nine years he had sojourned in camps, while Napoleon, "in servile imitation of the past," had been ordering uniforms for the grand officers of the state, compiling tables of precedence and codes of etiquette, and busying himself with a theatrical restoration of ancient ceremonies. Marmont was not unconscious of the humiliation imposed on a soldier by compelling him to wear a Macaronic costume, and to contrast his scars with the silken softness of a lady's page. A Marshal of the Empire was no more than a private in Napoleon's camp, and a liveried servant at Napoleon's court. Meanwhile, what were the reflections then passing through every serious mind? That the Emperor was a political suicide—that the Grand Army no longer existed—that thousands of Frenchmen in Prussia and at Dantzic still suffered miserably from the consequences of his insane ambition, that enemies were multiplying and friends becoming fewer:—yet France, affirms Marmont, was not unwilling to give Napoleon one more opportunity of regaining his position in Europe.—

It was hoped that he had been corrected, and that France might at length enjoy the consciousness of power in the bosom of repose. Levies were made without difficulty, and even with enthusiasm. An immense demand for horses was responded to without murmurs and without delay. All went forward so rapidly that it seemed as if armies were starting out of the earth.

Marmont, high in command, restored to the Imperial confidence, still full of ambitious illusions, then entered upon the German campaign of 1813. He describes particularly the entire series of incidents leading up to the Battle of Lutzen—details which must have a special interest for the military reader. After the first great conflict, he lay down to rest on the ground:—

Suddenly, I heard the approach of cavalry—the Prussians were coming down upon us. The state of my wounds rendered it imperative that I should take some precautions for my own safety, and having no time to mount, I threw myself into the centre of the square formed by the 37th regiment of light infantry. This regiment, at that time ill-organized, though since become very effective, abandoned itself to panic and fled. At the same time my staff and escort got away from the point at which the enemy's charge was taking place. The unhappy regiment in retreat mistook them for the Prussians, and fired upon them. Hurried along by the movement, my very soul was grieved by the error which I saw had been committed; our poor officers were being slain by our own hands; yet I fancied that the Prussians must be mixed up with them.

Accordingly,—not being so hot-headed as Nelson at Trafalgar—Marmont took himself out of the way, with his hat under his arm, that the enemy might not recognize the white plumes of a Marshal. The next attack was vigorously repulsed, and Lutzen was a decided

victory. "I am once more the master of Europe!" said Napoleon to Duroc in the evening. The road to Dresden was open. Marmont advanced along it. The Russian Emperor and the Prussian King, who, within forty-eight hours, had established their head-quarters there, retired with precipitation, and the French made a triumphant entry.

During the period preceding this event, which seemed to revive the lustre of the Imperial arms, Marmont had been in constant communication with Napoleon. The Emperor's instructions were, as usual, minute and decisive. He left little discretionary power in the hands of his confidential military agent—for such, in effect, was the Marshal. Everything was initiated by him, everything was directly subject to his control.

The Seventeenth Book of the 'Memoirs' contains the history of the campaign, from the passage of the Elbe at Priesnitz, to the Battle of Dresden, and the minor engagements of Possendorf, Falkenheim and Zornwald. Duroc and Moreau disappear from the scene. The armistice of Pleiswig and the Congress of Prague were followed by a fresh impulse given to the war by the egotistic confidence of the Emperor and the resentful contumacy of the Allied Powers. The Prussians, says Marmont, fought with real hatred against the French. After the day at Reichenbach, Duroc was killed by a stray ball. Though a Duke of the Empire, a Grand Marshal and a favourite, he had fallen into a melancholy and jealous mood, and said to Marmont—"My friend, the Emperor is insatiable in his love of conflict; but we shall rest here—it is our destiny." On the same day he received his mortal wound, dying on the morrow "in atrocious torment." Napoleon when he had lost Duroc "was surrounded only by his flatterers, and theirs was the only counsel he cared to receive." The victory of Bautzen came after that of Lutzen, to enhance the deception that possessed his mind; yet both battles were without result. Europe was rising against its conqueror; but his armies, magnified by immense additional levies, inspired him with unlimited courage,—and when, during the armistice, Metternich pointed to the prodigious combination against him, he answered—"Ah, well, the more numerous you are, the more certainly and the more easily I shall beat you!" Prince Metternich quitted him after a conversation which lasted ten hours, having lost all hope of entering into any negotiations which could possibly end in peace. On his part, Napoleon abandoned himself to the idea that Austria would remain neutral—for his last words were, as Metternich went out at the door, "Well, then, you will not make war upon me?"

As a last resource, the Congress of Prague was convened, but vainly. The French Plenipotentiaries declared themselves to be without instructions. At midnight, on the 12th of August, 1813, the last day of the armistice, the Allies declared that hostilities would commence on the 16th. On the 12th the Plenipotentiaries received their powers, but too late. This proceeding, Marmont declares, was highly characteristic of the Emperor:—

Napoleon, during the latter years of his reign, preferred losing all to ceding anything. In this respect his character had undergone a great modification. He was no longer the young hero of Italy, who had known how to renounce the immediate hope of taking Mantua, and who had even resigned himself to the abandonment of a hundred and fifty siege guns, then in the trenches, that he might march, give battle to the enemy in the field, and return to resume the execution of his project. If, in 1813, Napoleon had made peace (which he

might have done with honour after his victories at Lutzen and Bautzen), he might have received considerable advantages to himself, while he satisfied the public opinion of France. He would have recompensed his country for the efforts it had made to sustain him. * * He might, in two or three years, have recommenced the struggle with forces more complete and more imposing than ever;—but his passion dragged him on. His superior intellect undoubtedly suggested to him the value of a temporising policy; but a fire burned in his heart, a blind instinct led him on. * * This instinct, more powerful than reason, domineered over his understanding.

Moreover, he had an insidious counsellor, says Marmont. This was the Duke of Bassano, who repeated, continually, these words—"Europe is waiting, and impatient to know whether the Emperor will sacrifice Dantzic." Thus caressing the pride and encouraging the pretensions of his master, the Duke of Bassano urged him forward in the cause which led "to the fall of Napoleon and the destruction of the Empire." Marmont, not daring to oppose his policy, contented himself with discussing and blaming his military plans.

The dissatisfied soldiers in the army before Dresden mutilated their hands that they might be incapable of further service. This practice, according to the Major-General of the Emperor's staff, had become almost an epidemic. In order to counteract it, Napoleon directed that two men out of each division, upon being convicted of the offence, should be shot in the presence of their comrades, and issued a secret order that every such act should, in future, be punishable with death. This is a remarkable illustration of the discipline which it was found necessary to enforce in the ranks of the Grand Army. From the date of the occupation of Dresden all went wrong in the Council Chamber of the Emperor:—he suffered many repulses in the field,—and, as usual, blamed his lieutenants. To Marmont he said, when the Allies seemed ready to displace him in the theatre of war,—“The game is getting confused; it is only I that can restore it to order.” Upon which the commentator remarks, “Alas! it was he who had lost himself in this labyrinth.”

Marmont describes King Murat as no less absurdly egotistical than King Joseph:—

I met Murat daily and familiarly. I found him an excellent, unpretending companion. He lavished much friendliness upon me. I repaid this good will by the patience with which, day after day, I listened to his stories about his kingdom. He often spoke to me of the affection entertained by his subjects towards him. There was a sort of laughable candour in his language, betraying a profound conviction that he was necessary to the happiness of the Neapolitans. Among other things, he told me that, when he was about to quit Naples (his idea of departure being a secret), he took a walk with the queen, and hearing the popular acclamations around him, said to her, “Ah, poor people! They are ignorant of the misfortune they are about to suffer. They know not that I am going away!” I listened smiling; but he, while he related the incident, seemed still touched by a sense of the public sorrows he had caused.

The golden-coated horseman flattered himself with the idea that he was a father to “his people.” Napoleon, the patron of these little kings, sometimes assumed the airs of a moral philosopher, especially when he conversed in private with Marmont.—

He drew a distinction between a *man of honour* and a *conscientious man*, giving his preference to the former, because, he said, we know what to expect from a man who is bound simply and purely by his words and his engagements, while in the other case we depend on his opinions and feelings, which may vary. “He does that which he thinks he ought to do, or which he supposes is best.” “Thus,” he added, “my father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria,

has done that which he believes conducive to the interest of his people. He is an honest man, a conscientious man, but not a man of honour. You, for example, if the enemy had invaded France and stood upon the heights of Montmartre, you believe, perhaps with reason, that the welfare of your country commands you to desert me, and you do it; you may be a good Frenchman, a brave man, a conscientious man, but you are not a man of honour.”

Then, a man of honour is not an honourable man.—

It may be imagined [adds Marmont] what an impression these words made upon me—an impression that has never been effaced from my memory.

The terrible two days at Leipsic partially restored Napoleon to a sense of his position. Marmont, his arm still crippled by his Spanish wounds, received a shot through his hand and a contusion on his left arm. One ball had struck his hat, another had lodged in his clothes, and four horses were killed, or disabled, under him. His staff fell thickly around him as he rode. From Leipsic to the Elster, to Weissenfels, to Hanau, to Mayence, the French army fought its way.—

Our return to the soil of the Empire seemed to put an end to our sufferings; but, in reality, only suspended them for a moment. We were destined, still later, to be overtaken by many a stroke of disaster and many a stroke of misery.

So ends the Eighteenth Book of the Marmont Memoirs. The correspondence appended to it proves that the Marshal's plans of the campaign differed in some material points from those of Napoleon. As he had declined to become the Emperor's brother-in-law, so he now refused to become, without a protest, his associate in insane expeditions; but Napoleon was desperate. Vigorous, unwearied, perpetually hopeful, he hurled his armies from place to place, as if convinced that success was his, by a right more indefeasible than that of any hereditary king of men. “Issue this order to every column,” he wrote,—“They must never pause to rest upon the spot where they have seen the sun go down.” Night and day were devoted to the war. No degree of celerity could satisfy his impatience; no precision could appease his hunger for news from the several divisions. “You send me officers who are mere children, who know nothing, and who can communicate verbally no information whatever. Send me men.” Before the closing battle of the campaign, Napoleon issued the most exact instructions to his generals. To Marmont he wrote:—

Arrange your troops in two lines instead of three. A third rank adds scarcely anything to your fire, and still less to your bayonet charge. * * You will perceive the advantage of this. The enemy, accustomed to count upon three ranks, will estimate our strength at one-third more than it is.

Sometimes his impatience broke out in petulant complaints. After the brilliant defence of Schenfeld, he omitted all notice of Marmont from his bulletin to the army. Marmont appeals bitterly against this invidious reserve.

I was ten hours under the fire of the enemy. * * Never, at any period of my life, did I serve you more devotedly than on this occasion. There is not a soldier in the sixteenth corps who will not attest it; yet your Majesty does not deign to mention me in your recital of the events of this glorious day. Sire, next to the humiliation, and the still greater danger, of being under the command of such a person as the Prince of Moskova, I can imagine nothing worse than to see myself completely passed over amidst circumstances like these.

Elba is in sight. There are not many stages to be traversed between Leipsic and Fontainebleau. Marmont already feels the Empire drifting from beneath the feet of a triumphant soldiery. The Emperor, he thinks, was unjust

to him; he is now rigorously just to the Emperor. And it is without hesitation that he imputes to the deficient strategy and mental aberrations of Napoleon the calamities of 1813. No doubt, when Waterloo closes the cloudy and fiery scene, Marmont will throw a last aspersions on the fame of his mighty commander. Few Frenchmen seem to have realized so unmistakably as he the sense of disgust and fatigue excited by the restless and devouring pride of the self-elected Cæsar.

MINOR MINSTRELS.

Arnold: a Dramatic History. By Cradock Newton. (Hope & Co.)—In toiling across a wide desert of arid verse, we are too delighted to meet with the sound of a spring, or the fragrance of a flower, not to give it a welcome. Something of the kind have we found in 'Arnold.' It is little of a dramatic history; but there are evident touches of poetry in it. The stream of the verse has a gleam of gold—only gold-dust, perhaps, at present—the future must show whether or not there is the gold at the source wherewith the poet's crown is made, and from which the current coin of poetry is minted. The author is apparently very young, but has undoubtedly shown that he possesses the poetic temperament;—we think that he also manifests the immature possession of the poetic faculties. An unusually pure tone and purpose in the book argue well for the future of the writer. The various lyrics show a sense of music in verse. The first "Scene" opens somewhat briskly with students at the convivial board. Here the author has, with considerable success, caught a likeness of the Goethean diabolical—the man's face with the devil's eye—from the Mephistophelian original. Afterwards, the "Scenes" fade away for want of character and action, and make much less impression on the reader. From this the author might learn a salutary lesson. He is most successful where he boldly and broadly states the subject in hand, and least successful where he poetizes. Now, his tendency, like that of many others, is to poetize—to refine upon realities until they are but shadows—to hunt subtleties that are not to be grasped—to be fearful of matter-of-fact and natural flesh and blood. With this word of gentle warning, we turn to quote a few of the most promising things we have found. There is a real feeling in this bit of summer landscape.—

Earth putteth on the borrow'd robes of heaven,
And sitteth in a sabbath of still rest;
And silence swells into a dreamy sound,
That sinks again to silence. The woods drone
A drowsy song, that in its utterance dies;
And the dim voice of indolent herds floats by,
With slow, luxurious calm. The rannel hath
Its tune beneath the trees. The insect throng,
Drunk with the wine of summer, dart and dance
In many play; and through the woodlands swell
The tender trembles of the ringdove's dole.
And here and there, from clustering groups of trees,
Rise hamlet spire and gables grey, half hid
With green profusion—quiet manorial homes,
Whose quiet household smoke seems motionless
And pictured on the blue.

—The following, from "Scene 6th, a Grave," contains some happy lines on flowers.—

Nay, I'll not give thee tears! Such, shed for thee,
Should fall from unaccustom'd eyes of heaven,
Senseless, immortal. Rather let me heap
Flowers over thee, such flowers as wear, like thee
And like the angels, beauty that is one
With goodness: snow-drops, ever pure and pale
As love's first innocence; and most akin
In fate, those hapless children of the spring;
Primroses, with a life not long enough
For all their beauty; daisies, that are sweet
With tenderness that turns the heart to tears,
For such hadst thou; roses, that, when they die,
Have odorous dissolution, making nights
Of summer faint with incense—so to death,
As to a dark and gorgeous Eastern dream
Of gloom'd luxuriance, didst thou go down:
White lilies, like thy royal soul, which were

Her queenhood with such meekness as did make
The more imperial sway.

—Sorrow—the "dark lady"—is thus truly and tenderly described with a thrill of proud thought:—

No fair and wanton shape disports; all harsh
And stern her gait, and ever goes she clad
In sackcloth raiment. In her face hath pain
So conquer'd beauty, that we only guess
The beauty that hath been. About her brow
Are thorns; and whom she loveth leads she o'er
A hard and barren way. Of her espies
Aside cool winding vistas, calm with trees
And bright with flowers. . . .

She looseth not his hand;
But when they reach that shore, the love she hid
'Neath sterner semblance is reveal'd. Her hand
Is with him in the icy tides. She leads
Her chosen up the shining heights, and through
The gates, where she unchallenged entrance hath—
By virtue of her coronation thorns.

—We must give a few lines in which the thought is deeper than usual:—

The devil is not near so black
As spiteful painters love to paint;
His features have a mingled smack
Of genius, gentleman and saint.

The rudest hind,
Whose deathless part the rugged crust of toil
Obscures, is not his life indeed a point
Where all the past eternity unites
With all the eternity to be!

The best that the heart loves is nearer God
Than the best the soul imagines.

I by thy worth am rendered worthy thee.

One dawned
Upon my vision—one with heavenward face—
An Angel making morning as she went.

—The patrons of our Minor Minstrels will do well not to pass this little pamphlet by.

Lotus, and other Poems. By Devon Harris. (Smith & Elder).—The author of this book, in common with many other Minor Minstrels, will naturally take an interest in the current discussion on plagiarism, and in the principle—or rather want of it—apparently laid down by a contemporary, to the effect that so long as you can add a novel touch to a thought or image, you are at perfect liberty to take it for your own, find it wherever you may. This our present author has too often done, either unconsciously, or with a belief in the principle. We protest earnestly against it. Once admit such a thing, and there will be no limit to poetic larceny. Our office in dealing with many books of verse would then be to restore them into their original elements, and to re-distribute personal property. Do we not know that in creation the main difficulty is to begin, and that for one man who can create the original type we can find a thousand to give us after-copies? It makes all the difference in the world whether the thought or image be the writer's own or another's somewhat differently rendered. The one is priceless; the other worth so much, according to the value and degree of its imitative ingenuity. We know that great writers have often reproduced the thoughts of predecessors. The most perfect ideas have only reached their perfection by gathering the graces of various minds, as, for example, many subjects in Greek Sculpture, and the 'Madonna' in Italian painting. Many single thoughts and figures have passed through several grades of life in various literatures, and will do so till the end. We have Campbell's 'Mariners of England,' because Richard Parker wrote his song. And but for the old fragment of Scottish poetry that floated into the mind of Burns, we might not have had 'Auld Lang Syne' as it now stands. But we must not argue that because we have instances of great Poets appropriating some things from others, therefore any poetaster has the right to build his book on the plagiaristic principle. It often happened in Venice, that those who failed in the art of Painting still achieved success as workers in mosaic. So in modern verse

we may often detect the genius of the mosaic worker. We must admit of no such defence for want of originality. The young mind has already too many temptations in the practice of the poetic art. Modern Poetry is more nebulous and less defined than is the great Poetry of the Past; nor is it thrown into relief by distance. So that a great deal of it may subtly sing to the memory of the reader, and be reproduced without being recognized as not original. A knowledge of this fact should make critic and poet all the more cautious in examining whatsoever is presented to them in the shape of a book to the one, or an idea to the other. The truer and greater the Poet, the richer will he be in original wealth. The emptier the house, the louder and more numerous will be the echoes. In 'Lotus and other Poems' we find considerable reproduction, and many "bits" which do not belong to the author of this volume. He has evidently confined his recent reading to the latest school of Poetry. He is spasmodic, and his best things are of the startling staring kind, the originality of which we are inclined to suspect. Or, if original, they come from and appeal to the sense of wonder rather than the true poetic faculty. It is related of a painter that he once produced a desired effect by throwing his brush at the canvas; our author is continually throwing the brush, and producing effects not to be desired. Some of the best lines in the book are these:—

Each young soul inhabits Paradise
Up to the personal fall.

Illusions oft are shadows of great truths.

The cattle browsed or stood
To ruminate great tranquil country thoughts.

—But they are often more phrenetic than fine. In speaking of seeing his lady-love he says,—
"There was she or sunset;" and elsewhere, in an alliterative line he talks of "purity and primogeniture." His mind is yet too chaotic to agreeably impress the mind of the reader. He does not feel truly, think concretely, or express himself without exaggeration, and his impulse continually outspeeds his judgment.

Quedah; or, Stray Leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters. By Capt. Sherard Osborn, R.N., C.B. (Longman & Co.)

Capt. Osborn is known to the public by his vivid narrative of an Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in which he took an important part, being in command of the Pioneer. His present volume will add to his reputation as a writer. It records instructive facts, and amuses like one of Marryat's novels.

During the first Burmese War the King of Siam invaded Quedah, an old Malay state, stretching northward some few degrees of latitude from Penang. As the Governor-General of India was sufficiently occupied with the Burmese and desired to keep the Siamese neutral, he connived at their wanton aggression upon Quedah, which was attended, by-the-by, with unheard-of atrocities, and concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the conquerors. In the year 1838, Prince Abdallah, a descendant of the ex-Rajah of Quedah, with a number of Malay chiefs who had been driven into exile by the Siamese, organized an expedition in Sumatra, and made a descent on Quedah. In the Straits, even amongst Europeans, it was admitted that these men were lawful belligerents, fighting gallantly to regain their own.

It pleased Lord Auckland, then Governor-General, to declare them pirates; and consequently H.M.S. Hyacinth, commanded by Capt. Warren, to whom our author dedicates his charming little book, was sent to co-operate

with the Siamese in their destruction. Capt. Osborn was then a midshipman in the *Hyacinth*, and owing to a complete sweep among the lieutenants from death or other causes, he was nominated to the command of a gun-boat, manned by twenty-six Malays in the service of the East India Company. He was thus, while still a mere stripling, placed in a position requiring great tact, energy, courage, and forbearance,—for the Malays, though obedient and zealous when well managed, are whimsical, sensitive, and outrageously violent when they think their honour assailed. The fatal significance of the word “amok” is too well known to need being dwelt upon here. Our author, without the slightest approach to weakness, so ingratiated himself with his crew as to obtain from them the most zealous services, while he at the same time completely won their regard. It must be confessed that the cause was altogether unworthy of so able a partizan,—and, indeed, it is painful to think that the English flag should have been stained by an alliance with monsters who perpetrated cruelties which would have made a North American savage stand aghast. We are amazed that Capt. Warren did not at once remonstrate with the Siamese general on the proceedings of his troops, and report the facts to the Indian Government. But we need not dwell on topics which may be more properly discussed elsewhere. Our author, amongst other first experiences, makes his *début* as a bee-hunter, and learns that if there is no honey without a sting, there can certainly be stings without honey.

“I expressed a strong desire to see the process by which the bees were robbed of their store. We happened to be standing in a wood on a part of that island, and the bees were flying about us, when I expressed this wish in my usual tone of voice. ‘Hush!’ said Jadee, putting his finger to his lips, ‘hush! speak low, or the bees will hear us!’ And then, in a whispering voice, he informed me that the honey would not be fit for capture for some time: and that, at any rate, it was wrong to disturb the bees except at the full of the moon. As he considered it necessary to wait for that auspicious period, I assented, and only took care at the next full moon to be there. Alce and four other Malay seamen were told off to rob the bees’ nest, and they as well as myself were soon stripped and swimming ashore. I observed that each man carried with him a small bundle of the husk of cocoa-nut shells, and directly they landed they proceeded to cut branches of a species of palm, and in the leaves enveloped the husks they had brought with them, forming the whole into articles resembling torches; a fire was then kindled upon the beach, fragments of the burning embers introduced into the heart of each torch, and then by swinging them round so as to cause a draught, the husk ignited, and, aided by the action of the green leaves, poured out of one end of the torch a solid column of smoke. The faithful Jambou had been left on board; but I understood, from the little these Malays told me, that the torches were intended for the purpose of driving the bees away from the honey, but I did not understand that they were essential to one’s safety, and therefore declined to carry one when it was offered to me. Holding the torches in their hands and standing up, the Malays next enacted some mummerly or incantation, which concluded with the usual repetition of the Mahometan creed—one so beautiful and concise, that it appears a pity we cannot produce anything as graphic in our own faith. ‘God he is God! and Mahomet is his Prophet!’ exclaimed we all; and the torch-men leading the way, we left the pleasant shade of the jungle, and walked briskly along the shore until abreast of the bees’ nest, which lay some three-quarters of a mile inland. Turning into the jungle, waving their smoke-torches, and keeping a sharp look-out for snakes, which appeared to me all the more dangerous from the novelty of my attire,—for like my men I had only one cloth round my hips and a handkerchief over my head,—we soon sighted,

up a small vista in the forest, the aged trunk of a blighted tree, which was alive with bees. Three of the Malays now sat down, waved their torches gently, throwing a halo of smoke round their tawny persons, and commenced to recite, in a slow solemn manner, some verses from the Koran, whether to keep the bees away, or to insure there being honey in the nest, I don’t know; for just as I, half-laughing, was putting the question to them, the fourth Malay, Mr. Alce, walked deliberately up to the nest and applied his torch. Thunder and lightning! a thousand lancets were suddenly plunged into my body, and a black cloud of bees were around me. I shouted for Alce; ‘God he is God! and Mahomet is his Prophet!’ groaned out the Malays, as they waved their torches, the bees threatening them as well as myself. It was more than I could bear; with a yell of agony, I started off like a deer to the sea: it seemed but a stride to the rocks, and at once I plunged into the water, taking down many a bee which adhered tenaciously to my body and face. Keeping down as long as possible, I rose in the hope of being clear from the little brutes; but, alas! they were not so easily baffled, and a cloud of them was ready to descend upon my devoted head: it might have ended seriously, had not Alce found that there was no honey in the nest, and he and his comrades then ran down to assist me, frightening off the bees with their torches, and accompanying me to the gun-boat, which I reached nearly blind, and rather disgusted with the result of my first Asiatic bee-hunt; the more so that, in addition to the lesson I had learnt upon the advisability of using smoke preservers, we had disproved the truth of the old axiom, that ‘Where there are bees, there must be honey.’

—He is cured by an application of lime to the skin,—a recipe which we recommend on his authority to all future sufferers.

Capt. Osborn remained in his semi-independent command till the unfortunate Malays had been completely destroyed or driven out of Quedah. We gladly draw a veil over the horrible sufferings they endured, and the piteous death of men, women, and children by famine, drowning, and the tortures of their inhuman Siamese foes. But we would particularly call attention to the character of the Malays, drawn by one who had such close experience of it. It is more than probable that English rule will extend more and more in regions inhabited by that interesting people; and it is of importance that we should not undervalue a nation of daring and expert sailors, who are certainly unrivalled in the East, at least in all the qualities which could make them useful to the rulers of the seas.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Despatches and Papers relative to the Campaign in Turkey, Asia Minor, and the Crimea, during the War with Russia. Illustrated with Original Plans and Drawings. Compiled and arranged by Capt. Sayer; with a copious Index. (Harrison.)—A basis for all the books that may hereafter be written on the Russian war is supplied in Capt. Sayer’s volume. It embraces the despatches of the British Commanders, a number of official documents and returns, and several interesting plans and drawings executed at the topographical branch of the War Department, under the superintendence of Colonel Jervis, the director. Lord Raglan’s despatches commence from the period at which the army embarked at Varna, and describe the entire series of operations to the first assault of Sebastopol, June 18th, 1855. General Simpson conducts the narrative to the battle of the Tchernaya and the capture of Sebastopol, and General Codrington follows to the date of the general evacuation. Selections from the French official despatches are added. There is also a valuable Appendix, containing reports and returns, many of which are now published for the first time. In one of these it is stated, that the number of non-commissioned officers and men embarked for the Crimea, from the commencement of the war to the end of March, 1856, from England,

the Mediterranean, and India, amounted to a grand total of 98,618, foreign legionaries included. Those originally embarked under Lord Raglan numbered only 23,473. At the Alma, 26,800 British troops were engaged. Up to June, 1856, 2,755 officers and men belonging to the English army were killed in the Crimea, of whom 2,450 were infantry. The list of “killed and wounded” among the infantry alone, shows a total of 13,297, out of 76,285. Glancing down the catalogue of regiments, we find that out of 904 men in the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards, 538 were killed or wounded; out of 863 in the 41st foot, 555; out of 909 in the 23rd foot, 638; out of 911 in the 7th foot, 532; out of 903 in the 77th foot, 697; out of 912 in the 19th foot, 596; out of 910 in the 88th foot, 535; out of 966 in the 55th foot, 522. These statistics tell in language more impressive than that of the most rhetorical history how the English standard flashed upon that dreadful peninsula, literally through tempests of battle, at the heads of battalions, in which every second man, and often two men out of three, were destined to bite the dust. Six hundred and ninety-seven out of nine hundred and three!—two hundred and six only returning from the war unscathed by fire or untouched by steel. This was carnage upon an Asiatic scale. The day of Inkermann, indeed, was the eclipse of Marathon, and will be recorded through all time as a typical illustration of the effects produced by cool courage and discipline when arrayed against the frantic energy of a military multitude. Collections of war literature will be incomplete unless furnished with Capt. Sayer’s well-arranged collection of official despatches and documents.

Western Border Life; or, What Fanny Hunter Saw and Heard in Kansas and Missouri. (New York, Derby & Jackson; London, Low & Co.)—This story of ‘Western Border Life’ is interesting and readable, and that goes a long way towards making a good novel. The scenes of Western border life are vivid and graphic, and have the air of being real. Those who feel interested in the Kansas question will find their own account in reading this story, and those who only wish for an amusing book will also find here what they seek. The little, quiet heroine, Fanny Hunter, becomes rather too melo-dramatic in her adventures towards the close of the story,—we like her less as the heroine than as the governess. There is too much of ‘Uncle Tommery’ in the experiences of Aunt Phoebe. One true history like the ‘Life of Anthony Burns’ is worth a whole circulating library full of the most thrilling tales and scenes of slave life in a novel. Fanny Hunter does not, however, go much upon slavery; and her book about what she saw and heard is modest and cheerful, and will be acceptable to the general reader.

Morning Clouds. (Longman & Co.)—‘Morning Clouds,’ we should judge, is the work of a well-read, pious, sensible woman. It is likely to be useful to the class of readers to which it is specially addressed. It has the merit of being written to meet the errors and difficulties of the present generation of young women, and the author writes about the things she has seen and known and what actually exists. The young women to whom she addresses herself are the young women now living, and not Melioras or lay figures of her own dressing up and devising. It is a book we can cordially recommend as a gift-book to young women who, recently emancipated from school-room discipline, desire to spend their time and fashion their lives well and wisely. It is addressed to readers somewhat above the average young-lady capacity; it presupposes in the reader intellectual culture and a great desire for self-improvement,—“no others need apply,” as advertisements say; but those who have the gift to profit will certainly meet in these pages many things to their advantage.

Egypt, its Climate, Character, and Resources as a Winter Resort. By A. Henry Rhind. (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.)—Mr. Rhind’s essay tends to show that it is the traveller’s own fault if he suffer from ennui or bad health in Egypt. From his hotel at Cairo he has a picturesque city to explore and picturesque manners to observe; he may ramble out to enjoy the coolness of a mosque or of the citadel,

the verdure of Rhoda, the magnificence of Heliopolis, and the perpetual wonder of the Pyramids. On the Nile he may live well, on chickens, turkeys, mutton, fresh vegetables, and fruit; he may smoke on deck or walk on shore; he may now and then shoot a quail, or snipe, or hare, and may always erect his batteries against wild pigeons, ducks and geese, plovers and pelicans. Or he may lay siege to a crocodile, and thus pleasantly employ the intervals of antiquarian research or cockney admiration. He has the testimony of Mr. Rhind, who appears a competent witness, and who cites a strong array of authorities that the upper country is in general genial and salubrious. Throughout the winter season the prevailing characteristics are "bright sunshine, with a gentle breeze," and "a clear sky." However, the variations of temperature and of the sky influences are fairly and fully described and illustrated by an appendix of meteorological notes. Visitors to Egypt should add this little volume to their Kandjia libraries.

Glimpses of Our Island Home. By Mrs. Thomas Geldart. (Hamilton & Co.)—Legion is the name of the numberless indifferent and mischievous books that are written for children. Good, honest, judicious compiling, with sufficient literary skill to put the pieces pleasantly together, is preferable to inefficient originality. Mrs. Geldart has, however, compiled after this fashion, and built up her work with skill. '*Glimpses of Our Island Home*' is not a school book, but an excellent volume for leisure hours, full of agreeable historical or legendary details touching the early times of Britain, the events, and the prominent personages of that period,—from the days when our painted forefathers ate raw chesnuts, through the Anglo-Saxon era, down to the truculent Norman,—from whom Boswell pronounced himself to be descended, and which descent accounted, as he thought, for his restless French vivacity of temperament! Mrs. Geldart is not so full on the subject of the Druids as young inquirers might desire, but the truth is that that subject was exhausted by Jeffreys Taylor in his admirable book, with a very misleading title—'*Incidents of the Apostolic Age*'.

History of the French Revolution (1789-1799)—[*Histoire, &c.*]. By Theod. H. Barrau. (Hachette & Co.)—Were a new history of the French Revolution to appear once a quarter, it must needs be read through. Which of us does not know by heart the trial in '*The Merchant of Venice*'?—which of us that opens his Shakespeare at that page can lay the book down till he has gone to the end of it again? Having merely here run through the story as a story, without weighing or waiting to consider how far the new facts revealed and contended for by late historians have been sufficiently adverted to by M. Barrau, we may say that we have traced the known events of that momentous ten years without flagging, or feeling as if we were mocked with a thousand times' told tale:—nor do we, for the moment, recollect what may be called a *Hand-history* of the French Revolution executed in a more even manner.

The French Philosophers of the Nineteenth Century—[*Les Philosophes, &c.*]. By H. Taine. (Hachette & Co.)—"What is Philosophy?" asks the heroine of Mr. Jerrold's '*Housekeeper*,' with all the grasping yet vague curiosity of a woman. In reply to some equally definite inquiry might this book of Dr. Taine's have been written. It is not weighty enough for the serious reader,—not bright enough for the light one; and its proportions lead us to fancy that it may have been planned to take a form different from its present one. The first chapter is devoted to M. Laromiguière,—the second to M. Royer-Collard,—the third to M. Maine de Biran,—the five following chapters are allotted to M. Cousin,—the three next to M. Jouffroy,—and the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, which close the book, to general considerations. Dr. Taine, we suppose, limits the word "*philosophy*." Hence those who have promulgated the new social opinions in France, not with the bayonet's point, neither on the top of the barricades, but by lectures, dissertations, &c. &c., may not, in his estimation, merit the title of philosophers. Still, even within the chosen circle, his selection appears timid, the distribution of his matter capricious,—while his

style is dry without depth, and slight without buoyancy or grace.

Louis Napoleon and the Bonaparte Family: comprising a Memoir of their Connexions, &c.; and a Summary of French History, including the Empire of Napoleon III. and the Russian War. By H. W. De Puy. (Trübner & Co.)—The story of the Bonaparte line possesses a perpetual interest. Even in the career of the present Emperor there have been passages deserving to count among the most romantic in history. Mr. De Puy, however, has done what he could to render the narration prosy and uninteresting. His book is one of gaps and digressions. After enumerating about twenty authorities, good and bad, upon whom he has relied, he admits that in several instances he has freely adopted their language, having "no ambition to make an entirely original work." Accordingly, after proceeding for some time in smoothly mediocre English, he suddenly jolts along through an execrable translation, with Gallicisms bristling up in every sentence. We have now a newspaper paragraph, now a compiler's truism, now a fragment wrenched from Lamartine or Louis Blanc, and now a curious composite, which we must presume to be the original work of Mr. De Puy. But the chief defects of the book are not literary. Its historical tissue is mere patchwork. We pass by the 18th Brumaire without knowing how it was accomplished: Josephine is divorced, Marie-Louise married, the King of Rome born, in the space of a few lines. The same carelessness prevails to the end,—the sketch of the events of 1848 and 1849, and of the Russian War, being particularly meagre and unsatisfactory.

A Manual of Religion and of the History of the Christian Church. For the Use of Upper Classes in Public Schools in Germany, and for Educated Men in General. By Karl Gottlieb Bretschneider. Translated from the German. (Longman & Co.)—This is a handbook of the doctrines and definitions of Christianity, a dictionary of theological subjects distributed into classes, with notes, references, and illustrative remarks. The first edition was published in 1824, and the book has undergone the ordeal of criticism with a very satisfactory result. The writer's object was to give an account, in detail, of Religion in general, and especially of Christianity, and the various forms, marking the lines which separate it from superstition, mysticism, pantheism, and other outlying circles of ideas. After a chapter of introductory remarks on Philosophical Theology, Bretschneider treats synoptically of Philosophical Theology itself, passing on to Revealed Religion and to the history of the Christian Church. We regret the absence of an index, which would have enhanced the utility of the volume for purposes of reference. The account of the Books of the New Testament is disappointingly meagre. But, with a few defects, the book is exceedingly well executed, and is likely to be as acceptable to English students as it has already been to those of Germany.

A Practical Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By Léon Contanseau. (Longman & Co.)—The fruit of seven years' toil, by a teacher occupying a distinguished position, this Dictionary has strong claims to favourable consideration. It is a convenient medium between the large and abridged dictionaries of Spiers and Tarver. The plan is admirable, and the execution worthy of the plan. The prominent features are—the insertion of the newest words, the correct translation of compound words—which often do not correspond in the two languages, and are, therefore, very liable to be mistranslated,—the annexing of prepositions required after French verbs and adjectives, the distinct enumeration of the various senses in which a single word is often used, with proper renderings of each, and the introduction of useful idioms and phrases. M. Contanseau is not happy in his choice of examples under the first of these heads in his Preface. Five out of the seven he adduces are either the same or nearly the same in both languages; and his renderings of the sixth, which is the word *teetotaller*, are rather lengthened explanations, adapted to teach a Frenchman the meaning of the word, than translations capable of being employed by an Englishman in writing or

speaking French. The typographical arrangement is remarkably clear, consistent, and convenient for practical purposes. We must mention, as another excellence, the insertion of the principal tenses of irregular verbs, both French and English.

French-Turkish Dictionary, with the Pronunciation represented—[*Dictionnaire Français-Turc, &c.*]. By N. Mallouf. (Paris, Maisonneuve & Co.)—*Summary of Ottoman History, from the Foundation of the Empire to our Time*—[*Précis de l'Histoire Ottomane, &c.*]. By N. Mallouf. (Smyrna.)—M. Mallouf, the author of the above works, comes before the public backed by good recommendations. He is Professor of Oriental Literature in a College at Smyrna, and a Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, has produced several treatises upon Eastern languages, which have been highly commended, and was appointed Secretary-Interpreter to the General Commanding-in-Chief of the irregular Anglo-Ottoman cavalry, and chief examiner in Oriental languages for the officers in Her Majesty's service. M. Bianchi, the celebrated Orientalist, whose large *French-Turkish Dictionary* stands without a rival, has expressed the warmest approbation of M. Mallouf's smaller production; and speaks of him as having powerfully contributed, by his works, to the progress of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian studies. The present, which is a second edition, is a great improvement upon the first. While it makes no pretensions to the completeness of M. Bianchi's Dictionary, it has the advantages of being more portable and cheaper, and yet containing all the most useful words. Now that Turkey has been constituted an integral part of the European system, and British capital and skill are on the point of being embarked in Turkish banks and railways, it becomes more than ever necessary that our countrymen should get some knowledge of the Turkish language.

Various "addresses" lie on our table—*National Education*, delivered at Manchester by Sir John Pakington,—*The Inaugural Address delivered at Glasgow*, by Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton,—*The Introductory Address for 1856-57 to the Students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, by A. M. M'Whinnie,—*A Lecture on Education*, by the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis,—*Comparison between the Oratory of the House of Commons Thirty Years Ago and the Present Time*, a *Lecture*, by Mr. Justice Therry, of Sydney. Subjects having reference to education are treated by Sir Robert Kane in *The Queen's University in Ireland and the Queen's Colleges*,—*The Scientific Character of the Scottish Universities*, by Prof. W. Brown,—*Secular Instruction an Important Element in Religious Education*, by the Rev. W. N. Molesworth, of Rochdale,—and *A Letter on the Study of Natural Philosophy as a Part of Clerical Education*, by the late Dr. J. C. Daniell.—*Common Things regarding the Bringing-up of Girls* is a readable and sensible little essay.—With this we may note the publication of the *Third Annual Report of the Boys' Refuge, Whitechapel*,—and a *Third Annual Report of the Directors of the Association for Improving the Dwellings and Domestic Condition of Agricultural Labourers in Scotland*, with two excellent designs for cottages.—*The Weather Indicator* professes to teach its disciples "how to judge of the weather to come from the position of the moon, the appearance of the sun and stars," &c.—A serious personal question is stated in *The Great Bell of Westminster: a Letter to Mr. E. B. Denison*, by Mr. W. L. Baker, who claims "to have invented and patented the arrangement of the only part of the Westminster bells which presents any novelty of design," and accuses Mr. Denison of piracy.—*The Argument of Mr. Edward N. Dickinson* refers to another case of disputed invention.—*Fire, its Causes Considered and Explained*, is an interesting paper by Mr. F. B. Thompson.—Mr. E. Stevens, in *A Digest on Pure Bread*, explains how it happens that a bit of unadulterated bread is a rarity.—*The Sailor's Guide* is a cheap and useful tract by W. R. Birt, containing rules for vessels in revolving storms. It should be found in every ship's library.—Mr. E. Hall reprints from '*The British Almanac*' his treatise on *Metropolitan Communications and Thames Bridges*,—and Mr. Allnutt publishes two diagrams showing the fluctuations in the imperial average price of wheat from 1641.—Mr. H. Blackburn's *Life in*

Algeria is a little volume of amusing gossip.—Certain *Traditions respecting Sir William Wallace* have been collected by "a former subscriber for a Wallace monument,"—and certain illustrations relating to the problem *Who Built the Roman Wall?* are supplied by "A Cambrian," a zealous partizan of Hadrian and Camber.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Allen's History of Europe, 1815-1820, Vol. 6, 8vo. 15s. cl.
 Arehbold's Snowden's Magistrate's Assistant, 3rd edit. 12mo. 10s.
 Blackstone's Commentaries, new edit. by Kerr, 4 vols. 8vo. 42s. cl.
 Blackfield's Selection of Vases, Statues, Busts, &c., 4to. 31s. 6d. cl.
 Butler's Sermons, 2nd Series, ed. by Jerome, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
 Butler's Village Sermons, preached on Tyndale, 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Child's British Botanist's Field-Book, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. swd.
 Conversations on Topics of Interest between Two Friends, 6s. cl.
 Cooper's New Zealand Settler's Guide, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. swd.
 Cronwell (O.), a Biography, by Hazlitt, 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Davenport's Suggestive Hints on Secular Instruction, 7th edit. 8s. 3d.
 Doubleday's Eve of St. Mark, 2 vols. post 8vo. 31s. cl.
 Gaikini's Geography made Interesting, new edit. 12mo. 2s. cl.
 Gavazzi's (A.) Biography, by King, 8vo. 12s. swd.
 Gladstone's Kansas: or, Squatter's Life in the Far West, 6s. cl.
 Griffin's Holland Tide, Aymers of Bally-Aymers, 8s. 3d. cl.
 Hancock's Kalmuk round the Throne, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Illustrated Vocabulary for the Deaf and Dumb, 4to. 48s. cl.
 James's Christian Father's Present to his Children, 1849 ed. 3s. 6d.
 Kennedy's Balance of Beauty, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Lances of Linwood, by Author of 'The Little Duke,' 2nd edit. 2s.
 Lankreter's Synopsis of Roman Antiquities, new edit. 2s. cl.
 M'Pherson's Antiquities of Kerith, imp. 4s. 6d. cl.
 Metaphysicians: Memoirs of Carroll and Fremdling, post 8vo. 5s.
 Mills's Principles of Currency and Banking, 2nd edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 Morset Working for God, Four Sermons, 8vo. 3s. 6d. swd.
 Nichol's Practical Sermons, 3rd edit. 12mo. 6s. cl.
 Papers for the Schoolmaster, Vol. 6, 18mo. 3s. cl.
 Parlor Library, 'Thomson's Anne Boleyn,' 1s. 6d. bds.
 Penitential (A.), 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Peripatetic Papers, edit. by M'Gilchrist, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Press and Public Service, by a Distinguished Writer, post 8vo. 5s.
 Reid's Rifle Range, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Reid's Scap Hunter, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Riddle's Household Prayers for Four Weeks, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Ritchie's New Shilling, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Rogers's Folded Land, new edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Sewall's Thoughts for Holy Week for Young Persons, 8vo. 2s.
 Simmet's Grandmother Katie, square, 1s. swd.
 Smith's Book of Recitations, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Steward's Marguerite's Legacy, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
 Thiers's Consulate and Empire under Napoleon, Vol. 14, 8vo. 5s.
 Thompson's Principles of Natural Theology, 8vo. 4s. cl.
 Thornbury's Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Tilt's May Hamilton, an Autobiography, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
 Todhunter on Integral Calculus and its Applications, 10s. 6d. cl.
 Treatise on Berlin Wool and Colours, 4to. 1s. swd.
 Welford's Memorial Window, 8vo. 6s. cl. gilt.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Dr. LIVINGSTON.—The Life and Adventures of this remarkable Missionary and Explorer must needs be full of interest, and replete with incidents far more intense than any to be found in the wide range of novel literature, so true is it that in his case "truth is stranger than fiction," and more startling too. A very full and graphic account of Dr. Livingston's Travels and Discoveries, Life and Adventures, has been written by Mr. H. G. ADAMS, and will be ready for delivery on March 28. It will contain 320 pages, crown 8vo., most profusely illustrated by Sargent, Wood, Harvey, Thomas, and other artists of celebrity; and the price, 6s., places this book within the reach of all classes. An excellent Portrait, engraved by Syth, and Coloured Map of the Route. London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster Row.

LONGEVITY.

OUR Correspondents on this subject are so numerous that we cannot insert mere speculative opinions, nor cases which our Correspondents say "can be easily authenticated," but of which they do not send the authentication. Even the letters which we do admit must be confined or must be reduced to facts.

It is just worth observing, that this discussion arose out of our review of a work (*Athen. No. 1515*) which professedly contained "four thousand cases" of persons who had lived more than 100 years, many to 150, and one to 350. With all our "sceptical doubts," as the *London Quarterly* called them, we never questioned that exceptional persons have lived to great ages—to 100, possibly to 105, or 110—and we merely called for proof. We begin now to suspect ourselves of being somewhat credulous, for even zealous believers like Dr. Webster have had infinite trouble even to hunt up a centenarian. The Doctor now returns to the field, and his zeal entitles him to precedence.

"24, Brook-st. Grosvenor-cr. March 2.

"Your remarks appended to my last communication induce me again to resume the subject of longevity, in order to add a few more facts respecting the age, identity, and actual existence of Mr. David Rennie; and thereby to remove any lingering doubt as to his being really a centenarian. For that purpose, application was made to a reverend friend of my family, who resides in Mr. Rennie's neighbourhood, and was previously acquainted with him, as also several of his relations and antecedents. According to a letter from the gentleman in question, dated the 25th instant [ultimo], and now before me, Mr. Rennie was

visited on that day by the writer, when he seemed much as usual. His eye-sight, it is reported, continues so clear that he can read print of a good size without glasses, and his hearing is very tolerable. He appears rather below the middle height, is properly proportioned, and his frame must have been well knit, for it still exhibits a remarkable vitality and freshness. It is further stated that he was uniformly a man of regular habits, and, when young, distinguished for activity and industry. He has lived at Omachie during seventy years, and about four at Newbigging, nearly a mile to the east, having originally come in 1782 to reside in this present quarter. He left Fettercairn when a boy, and went to Lathermoor, in its vicinity, south-eastward, where he remained till his removal to Newbigging; but was never out of Scotland except once, when on a visit in Yorkshire. Besides these particulars, the party already quoted likewise adds, 'There can be no doubt regarding Mr. Rennie's age, or the place of his birth. He has a son who lives with him, to all appearance sixty years of age at least; and it is on his authority that I state these things. In the register of his birth it is stated he was born on the 28th of February, 1755, although his mother always said this was a mistake, as he was born on the 11th and baptized on the 28th of February.' For any additional information, if required, reference is made to a gentleman I know by name and repute, at present residing in a neighbouring town, who, being the son of Mr. Rennie's cousin-german, is, therefore, fully informed regarding the early history of his patriarchal relative. But this proceeding seems wholly unnecessary, as the above statements are believed sufficient to prove that Mr. Rennie is certainly a centenarian."

Here we must interrupt the Doctor just to observe that Mr. Rennie, who exhibited such "remarkable vitality and freshness" when the Doctor's friend visited him on the 25th of February, died on the 3rd of March, as appears by an announcement in the *Dundee Courier*. We are somewhat surprised to find the Doctor's reverend friend echoing the Doctor, and telling us that "in the register of his birth it is asserted that he [Rennie] was born on the 28th of February, 1755," because we have by the publication of a literal copy of that register (*ante*, p. 247) shown that it contains no such assertion; but we are still more surprised to find Rennie's mother "always" protesting against an error which does not exist. Further, as Rennie has lived at Omachie for 70 years, and his son is "to all appearance 60 years of age," it would have furnished links in the chain of circumstantial evidence tending to connect the present with the far past if the Doctor's friend had sent the marriage certificate of the father and the baptismal register of the son, and the result of his inquiries amongst the old people of the neighbourhood,—for in such a neighbourhood there must be persons living who were present at the marriage or the marriage-feast.

Dr. Webster shall now submit another and more remarkable case, which we had before heard of:—

"In my 'Statistics of Grave-yards,' when speaking of Edinburgh, I observed that the oldest resident of the Scottish metropolis was 'a female in her 105th year.' The lady alluded to has since departed this life. That she was an undoubted centenarian is manifested by the certificate of her baptism,—a transcript of which has been kindly forwarded to me, through an acquaintance, by Mr. W. A. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, who says in an accompanying note, dated the 26th instant, 'it is a true copy of the original in my possession, and that Miss E. Gray, the party named, died the 2nd of April, 1856.' The inclosed document is worded as follows:—

'May 17th, 1748.—Elizabeth, daughter to Wm. Gray, of Newholm, writer at Edinburgh; and Mrs. Jean Dickie, his lady, born May —, and Elizabeth, baptized May 17th.—Witnesses to the said baptism, John Dickie, of Cristophine Hill, and Mr. James Bradfute, Minister of the Gospel at Dunsyne. Extracted from the Register of Births, &c., in the parish of Dolphington by SMOLLETT WHITELAW, Sess. Clerk.—Dolphington, 20th Feb. 1849.'

—Consequently, the party thus married, who was extensively known in Edinburgh long previous to her decease, had nearly completed 108 years when

she died; and, however strange the fact may appear, it cannot be gainsaid.

"JOHN WEBSTER, M.D., F.R.S."

We are glad to find that Dr. Webster already thinks it "strange" that anybody should live to 108. He was more trusting when he wrote his 'Statistics.' Here, however, is proof only that a person named Elizabeth Gray was baptized at Dolphington in 1748, and that a person of the same name died at Edinburgh in 1854. It is probable that it was the same party; but there is no one circumstance mentioned in proof.

The best authenticated case we have received is the following:—

"8, Savile Row, W., March 4.

"Having read Dr. Webster's communications and your remarks on the subject of persons attaining a great age, they called to my mind the recent announcement of the death of the father of Sir Charles Hastings, at above 100 years of age. As this was a case in which satisfactory evidence of the age of the deceased might be hoped for, I wrote to Sir Charles Hastings on the subject, and he has very kindly forwarded me some particulars of his father's health and the certificate of his birth, which I inclose for your inspection and publication.

"I am, &c., EDWIN LANKESTER."

"Worcester, March 3.

"Dear Dr. Lankester,—With regard to my father's longevity you are quite right. He lived to be more than 100. He was born on the 2nd of January, 1756, as attested by the parish register (of which I send you a copy), and he died in July, 1856. He retained considerable vigour and good health to within a month of his death. He took his meals well, and walked up and down stairs without any difficulty until the end of the month of May, 1856. About that time he was attacked with bronchitis, from the debilitating effects of which he died in July. Any person sceptical as to the fact of his birth may satisfy himself by searching the register of St. George's, London.

"Believe me, &c., CHARLES HASTINGS."

(Copy.)

St. George's, Hanover Square.—These are to certify whom it may concern that James, son of James and Mary Hastings, was born on the second day of January, 1756, and baptized on the thirteenth day of same month, as appears by the Register-book of the said parish, extracted this eighth day of September, in the year of Our Lord 1818.—Witness my hand, THOS. STANLEY, Registrar.

Our former Correspondent, "D. C." has been unsuccessful in his search after Sir C. V. Hudson.

"I confess that the doubtful longevity of Sir Charles Villavence Hudson has placed me on the horns of a dilemma, almost forcing me to the conclusion, either that he still lives or—that he never existed! Mr. Dod, in his 'Peerage, &c.,' edit. 1854, described the mythic Baronet as a Fellow of the Royal Society. Thinking to make sure of the period of his decease, I wrote to Mr. Weld to ask when he was removed by death from that honourable Fellowship. I received for answer that 'the clerk was unable to find the name.' With the same object in view, I addressed a letter to the Registrar of Deaths, &c., at Cheltenham—the place where, according to a newspaper paragraph, Sir C. V. Hudson had his leg broken, by being run over, a few years since, 'when in his 97th year,' and whence, I presumed, under the circumstances, he could not have travelled very far. The Registrar informs me that 'no such name appears in the book in his possession.' Again, I have searched the obituaries in the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1852 to 1856 inclusive, and still the name of Sir C. V. Hudson is invisible. Notwithstanding these negative results, I have a right to believe that there once was a Sir C. V. Hudson, for in Kimber and Johnson's 'Baronetage' (edit. 1771) I find it stated that 'Sir C. V. Hudson, sixth Bart., married, at the Chapter House Chapel, Deborah, daughter of P. Villavence, Clerk, Vicar of Preston, near Wingham, in Kent, and has issue one son, now living.' Unluckily, no dates are given in the above extract,—so that there is no positive assurance, if he really were alive in 1854, that, at the time of Dod's publication in that year, he was more than 84 years old, though one might then have been in his 100th year, as it is there asserted.

If Sir C. V. Hudson had ever done anything remarkable in early life,—if he had even been a precocious child,—I might have had some hopes of establishing a Nestorian identity; but, as the case now stands, I feel as much confused as if I were a student of Mr. Ingleby's 'Theoretical Logic,'—and, when I think of Sir C. V. Hudson, I say to myself—'Some-X is not any-Y; any-X is not some-Y; any-X is not any-Y.' In other words, some-Hudson is not 100 years old; any-Hudson is not 100 years old; no-Hudson is any age at all.

"Yours, &c., D. C."

Upon this, we have only to remark, that all which "D. C." has now done we had done before him, and that all which he has now done ought to have been done in the first instance. "D. C." has at least established the fact that "Dod" is not an authority on the subject of long life.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF 'PERICLES.'

St. Mary's Place, West Brompton.

As the possessor of the exceedingly rare prose narrative of the 'Painfull Adventures of Pericles, Prince of Tyre, 1608,' which Mr. Collier describes in his 'Further Particulars regarding Shakespeare and his Works,' 1839, I am enabled to corroborate the opinion of its great curiosity and importance, and to concur almost entirely in the observations made in the interesting paper on the subject in the *Athenæum*. In point of fact, no edition of 'Pericles' can be complete without a particular examination of this most interesting relic, which includes so much that is curious and valuable in connexion with the critical history of that drama that its uncorrected use is indispensable to an editor. My copy was that formerly in the Nassau collection, afterwards in the Heber Library, and is, I believe, the only one that has appeared in sales,—the late Mr. Utterson, who had bestowed very great attention on the bibliographical history of this division of English literature, having informed me he had never seen or heard of another copy, or been enabled to trace a duplicate in any catalogue. It is certainly well worth reprinting; and it is my intention to introduce it in an edition of Shakespeare I am now passing through the press, accompanied with other new information respecting 'Pericles,'—a design that will hardly be rendered superfluous by the reprint which Mr. Collier informs us is now in progress in Germany, especially if such reprint is taken from a transcript made in England, and not from a copy of the original work. As it will be a long time before I can make any use of my collections on this drama, which will be printed last of all, it may be interesting to some readers to see a list of the early editions, including the prose narrative, above alluded to, which are in my own collection:—

1. 'The Painfull Adventures of Pericles, Prince of Tyre, being the true History of the Play of Pericles, as it was lately presented by the worthy and ancient Poet, John Gower. At London, printed by T. P. for Nat. Butler,' 1608. In black letter. A perfect and beautiful copy.
2. 'The Late and much admired Play called Pericles, Prince of Tyre, with the true Relation of the whole History, Adventures, and Fortunes of the said Prince, &c.' Printed at London by S. S., 1611. This is, I believe, the only copy known, and has not been collated by any of the editors. It is of such extreme rarity that Mr. Collier at one time doubted its existence, and was only able to refer to Edwards's sale catalogue of 1804, where a copy, no doubt the present one, is mentioned.
3. 'The Late and much admired Play called Pericles, Prince of Tyre, with the true Relation of the whole History, Adventures, and Fortunes of the said Prince, &c.,' 1619.
4. 'The late and much admired Play called Pericles, Prince of Tyre, with the true Relation, &c.,' 1630. The usual edition of this date.
5. 'The late and much admired Play called Pericles, Prince of Tyre, with the true Relation, &c.,' another edition of 1630, or, at least, one with a different title-page, no other copy of which has ever presented itself to my notice.
6. 'The Late and much admired Play called

Pericles, Prince of Tyre, with the true Relation, &c.,' 1635.

It will, I think, be found that the above is a more complete list than can be met with in any other library, public or private, and will serve as an index of the fruits of the labour and expense I have bestowed for so many years in the collection of early editions of Shakespeare. As a nearly perfect list of materials for the critical study of this very singular drama, it may deserve the notice of the readers of the *Athenæum*, apart from its mere bibliographical curiosity.

J. O. HALLIWELL.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We publish the following note as we receive it, knowing our Correspondent:—

"March 19.

"I have now before me the *Athenæum* of the 14th of March and the *Literary Gazette* of the same date. They concur in their report of Mr. Bell's speech, in allusion to the 'exertions' made by the Royal Literary Fund to assist the distressed widow and her family, and it is for the purpose of giving a plain, uncompromising contradiction to those statements that I now address you. The word 'delicacy' has been frequently used as an exponent of the feeling that has actuated the directors of the Fund in all their inquiries and distributions. I look in vain for a manifestation of 'delicacy' in the attempt to depreciate the value of Mr. Haydn's claims as a literary man, or in the assertions of the 'assistance' rendered to him while living, or in the much-talked-of 25*l.* doled out to the widow to defray doctor's and undertaker's charges and other incidental expenses. Where was the 'delicacy' in telling the bereaved widow 'she had enough, and should receive no more aid'? Where was the truth or 'delicacy' that prompted the assertion that 'the Committee, not satisfied [I should think not] with the merely ministerial application of their funds, have, through their personal influence, secured the education of one of his (Mr. Haydn's) sons and a livelihood for the other,' or, according to Mr. Bell, 'one of the sons had been provided for through the kindness of a member of the Committee of the Literary Fund.' Now I positively assert the Committee had no share or part in 'providing' for the elder son. The appointment was offered to me for one of my boys, and it was solely on my intercession and solicitation with the good and benevolent individual who had the disposal of it that it was conferred on young Haydn. It is true 'one of the Committee became his security to the extent of 200*l.*,'—but the post had been gained by me for the boy without 'the assistance of the Committee,' and the question of obtaining security presented no difficulty. In saying this, I trust it will not for a moment be thought I attempt to undervalue the kindness of the gentleman who joined in the bond without solicitation. Seeing the necessity for immediate and united exertion, I was joined by two gentlemen in the laborious and expensive task of applying to the voters connected with the St. Ann's Asylum on behalf of the youngest son, and we shared the alphabetical list between us, and thus—aided by the publicity given to the case through the *Times*, and the stringent leading article of a contemporary elicited by the publication of a letter I addressed to the editor—was the child's election secured. I deny to the Committee the honour of even participating in this result. Mr. Bell said 'the Committee had spent 67*l.* in the purchase of votes to secure the boy's election.' Granted, but not one farthing came from the coffers of the Royal Literary Fund, for one benevolent lady sent 50*l.* and two gentlemen 10*l.* each to the Committee for the express purpose of purchasing votes to secure young Haydn's election, thus making 70*l.*, with which and the numerous proxies obtained by myself and colleagues, I say by these means was the election secured. I repeat, the Committee did not, except by disbursing the amount so contributed, 'assist' in any way to that result, which would have been the same if the Royal Literary Fund had never existed. Your constant reader, "VERAX."

Dr. Livingstone, in the ensuing note, appeals against a wrong to which he ought not to have been subjected by any publisher, but for which he has perhaps no remedy save the honesty of the scrupulous reading public. He writes:—

"Sloane Street, March 19.

"The principal object of my prolonged sojourn in this country is to prepare a narrative of my travels and discoveries for general information. Great has been my surprise to find a host of pirates start up, and upon the strength of some few extracts from certain letters of mine, collected without my consent or knowledge, have published what they are pleased to call a Narrative of my Travels, —and by artful wording of their advertisements lead the public to believe that these works emanate from me. I appeal, therefore, to you from the high position and influence you hold in the world of literature to warn the public against such deception. Having already made one appeal of the kind, I scarcely expected to be called on again, but the inclosed advertisement compels me once more:—

"DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The Life and Adventures of this remarkable Missionary and Explorer must needs be full of interest, and replete with incidents far more intense than any to be found in the wide range of novel literature, so true is it that in his case 'truth is stranger than fiction,' and more startling too. Our readers will, therefore, be glad to hear that Dr. Livingstone's Life and Adventures have now assumed a tangible form; and that Mr. H. G. Adams has been intrusted with the labour of love of seeing the good work through the press. The book is most profusely illustrated by Sargent, Wood, Harvey, Thomas, and other artists of celebrity; and the price, 5*s.*, places it within the reach of all classes. It is published by Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster Row, London."

—I know nothing of Mr. H. G. Adams, and can only wonder if he really can esteem a work of deception 'a labour of love.' Nor do I know anything of Messrs. Houlston & Wright beyond their advertisement, which does not, I think, redound to their credit.

I am, &c.,

"DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

Time was when the first rumour of a General Election would have driven the muses from their haunts and banished letters and art from the society of men. That time is now past, as our advertising columns continue, week after week, to bear witness. In the noon of an election ferment, the softer voices are not silenced. Party passions may riot along the streets, but the syrens sing at home in spite of the hurly-burly, and the literary graces hold their sway among the calm and the cultivated. This activity of the publishers, in face of war-cries and public excitement, is curious evidence how profound is the depth and how vast is the area of intellectual culture in this country.

We understand that Mr. William Chambers, of Edinburgh, has purchased the fine old mansion in Peebles, formerly belonging to the Earls of Tweeddale and the last Duke of Queensberry, with the view of fitting it up, with adjoining buildings, for a public reading-room, library, lecture hall, museum, and gallery of Art,—the whole to be presented by Mr. Chambers, as a free gift, to his native town.

The proposal of the Master of the Rolls, for the publication of historical materials, as now laid before the House of Commons, fully justifies our anticipations. It contains a distinct and decided objection to "the creation of an Historical Board, of which some gentleman should be the director, with a staff of editors and transcribers under him," which "would occasion the necessity of periodical reports of progress, and, in fact, a complete establishment." This the Master of the Rolls very properly condemns. What he suggests is, that he should be empowered to select works deemed proper to be published, and editors, considered worthy to be employed, subject to the approbation of the Lords of the Treasury; that such works should be published in octavo; that every separate work should be intrusted to a separate editor, and that every editor should complete his task "without superintendence, on his own responsibility," so as to entitle him to "all the credit of the successful accomplishment" of his labour. This is, in fact, the scheme previously acted upon with reference to the Calendars of State Papers,—and we scarcely think it could be improved upon. Its simplicity will disappoint some of our contemporaries who

have been framing magnificent schemes of new departments; but that very simplicity is, in our estimation, the surest guarantee of the plan being acceptable to literary men, and therefore the most certain presage of its success.—In one respect there seems to be a little confusion in the scheme,—we allude to the historical period to which its application is to be limited. The Master of the Rolls mentions "anterior to the accession of Henry the Eighth" in one place, and in several other places, "anterior to the accession of the House of Brunswick." The Treasury, without commenting on the discrepancy, concludes for the former period. The works designed for publication are thus defined by the Master of the Rolls:—"The materials for the history of this country, from the invasion of Britain by the Romans to the accession of the House of Brunswick, are very extensive and very various. They may be described to consist of general and particular histories, of chronicles and annals, of contemporary biographies, of political poems, of state papers and records, proceedings of councils and synods, private letters and charters, and the public and parliamentary records. All these vary in degree of importance and authority. Some of these are original, some partly original and partly compiled, and many are transcripts from originals, with occasional interpolations and additions. Of these various documents many are printed; but a still greater number, and particularly of the later and most stirring periods,—such as the revolutionary era of Richard the Second, and the contests of the Houses of York and Lancaster,—are still in manuscript; and many of them in places little thought of, and rarely investigated, by the historical student,—such, for instance, as the office of the Town Clerk of the city of London. Such of these materials as are of the greatest value and of the greatest rarity should be first selected for publication." To facilitate selection, as well as with a view to the diffusion of general information, the Master of the Rolls proposes the publication of "a chronological Catalogue of all the historical annals and pieces connected with the history of England," which has been already, in great part, prepared by Mr. Duffus Hardy. We have no doubt it will be a work of eminent utility, and that the Treasury has done quite right in consenting to its publication. In the mean time, however, the publication of the other works is not to be delayed. We trust that, out of due consideration for persons and bodies engaged in similar publications, proper announcements will be made from time to time of all works undertaken, and also of the editors employed. If care be exercised in these respects,—if favouritism and jobbing be strenuously resisted,—if the management be not permitted to fall into the hands of mere amateurs, or of a clique who fancy that their notions constitute the truth and reality, as well as the sum and substance, of History,—much good may arise from the scheme, and much honour accrue to the Master of the Rolls. The success of the plan depends upon him; and, although we cannot wholly get rid of the forebodings excited by former failures, there is something in the plain straightforwardness of his suggestions which gives us hope. In carrying them out, we trust he is prepared to hear and see with his own ears and eyes. One of the great evils of the old Record Commission was, that the lords and gentlemen who were officially supposed to be the managers, were as inaccessible as the Grand Lama. Men who dealt with them were turned over to clerks and secretaries,—persons puffed up with the idea that they were the incarnation of the great invisible Board, and who, under that notion, played such "parts" in their intercourse with literary men as effectually drove from the door every one who possessed an atom of self-respect. The personal superintendence and accessibility of a high public functionary, acquainted with business and accustomed to the administration of justice, will smooth away many difficulties, inspire confidence in the real honesty of the management, and as a voluntary labour self-added to duties already most important and onerous, will be highly esteemed both by literary persons and the public.

We are not disposed to re-open the controversy as to the discovery of fluxions, as Dr. Sloman would

have us. All the facts stated in our article on Newton and Leibnitz are notorious and undenied,—and we have too much respect for our readers to spend columns in discussing the latitudes of mere opinion. Dr. Sloman seems to be unaware of the discovery, in the archives of the Royal Society, of the real communication made to Leibnitz.

The appointments of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Scharf—one to the vacant seat at the board of National Portrait Gallery Trustees, and the other to the office of Secretary—are in all respects excellent. Mr. Carlyle at the board involves an answer to the question—shall Cromwell have a portrait?—together with much in the way of incident and surrounding to that central question. Mr. Scharf is not only an artist of rare ability—especially in antique styles,—he is, also, a first-rate antiquary, an excellent scholar, and a profound judge of pictures. A better man for such an office could nowhere have been found. We receive his nomination as evidence that Lord Stanhope is in earnest, and that the Trustees mean honest work.

Mr. Fulbrook asks the co-operation of our readers in noting meteorological facts, with a view to test a theory of rain-fall, of extreme practical value, should it prove to be true. We give his letter,—omitting only his very complimentary references to ourselves and our labours:—

"Dallington, Sussex, March 17.
"I am desirous of communicating, through the columns of your Journal, to those cultivators of science who may take an interest in such matters, the result of my investigation of the moon's position with reference to the plane of the earth's orbit in its connexion with the rain-fall of these latitudes. I am induced to do this, because I think it is extremely desirable that meteorological observers of other latitudes should investigate this important subject. Should any do so, I shall feel greatly obliged by being informed of the result. The moon occupies about twenty-seven days in passing from any point—say her ascending node—round the zodiac to the same again. During one half of this time she is in north (celestial) latitude, the other half in south latitude. I took 100 such lunar courses in due order. The fall of rain during five days in each of the 100 courses—500 days about, or near, the time the moon was ascending through the plane of the earth's orbit—amounted to 47.60 inches, while the same number of days in the opposite part of her course, i.e., when she was descending through the plane, only gave 26.42 inches. The *vettest* point just preceded the *ascend* of the moon, and the *driest* the *descend* of that luminary through the plane of the earth's orbit. Whatever may be the more immediate cause of the above-mentioned difference—whether the ascent of the moon, through the plane, towards the Northern Pole produces aërial currents from south to north, or whether it diminishes the atmospheric pressure, and thus promotes evaporation and an excess of rain—it is reasonable to infer that when she is thus, in some way, producing such excess in this hemisphere, comparatively dry weather obtains in the southern hemisphere, and *vice versa*, and that intermediate latitudes experience intermediate effects.—I am, &c.,
"CHAS. FULBROOK."

The Continental journals announce the death of Señor Quintana, the Spanish poet,—whose coronation, with other solemnities in his honour, which took place a few years ago, is almost the last poetical event in Spain which has found its way into literary journals on this side of the Pyrenees.

M. Wolf, of Zurich, in a letter addressed to General Sabine, states that further researches into the phenomena of the relation between the spots on the sun and terrestrial magnetism have led to the discovery that there is even a greater correspondence between the solar spots and terrestrial magnetism than he had originally imagined, and that sufficient data now exist to satisfy even the most sceptical of the actual correspondence between these phenomena.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 36, Regent Street (opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution).—The above Society's TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Works of Modern Painters is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Cabinet, 6d.
BELL SMITH, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

Will close on Saturday next, the 28th inst.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, at the Water Colour Club, 8, Pall Mall East, will CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT, the 28th inst.—Admission: Morning, 1s.; Evening, 6d.

EXHIBITION.—NOW OPEN, Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERY, of Portraits of Distinguished Persons.—Admission, 1s. 11d, New Bond Street.

Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

Mr. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with new Costumes and various Novelties, vocal and characteristic, every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight o'clock.—A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross. The Hall has been entirely re-decorated.

THE GREAT TOBACCO CONTROVERSY.—Dr. SEaton will Lecture on this important topic, daily, at 3 and half-past 7 p.m., at DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square. The Museum, which now stands wholly unrivalled in the world, and the rarity and completeness of whose contents have already acquired for it an European reputation, and obtained the warm commendation of the press in this and other countries, is open to the public, from 10 o'clock till 5 p.m. A new Lecture is delivered by Dr. KAHN at half-past 8 p.m. precisely.—Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogues of the Museum, containing Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn, gratis to the visitors.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—URQUHART on the TURKISH BATH. Mr. DAVID URQUHART, late Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, Author of "The Spirit of the Turkish Bath," &c., has obligingly consented to lecture on the TURKISH BATH, with a view to its introduction into this country, at the Royal Polytechnic, on Monday next, the 3rd inst. at Eight.—Lectures on ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY, by J. H. PEPER, Esq. (during Lent), on Wednesdays and Fridays, at Two and a Quarter to Eight.—DISMISSING VIEWS, illustrating BLUE HEARD, with humorous description by LEICESTER, BUCKINGHAM, Esq., daily at Four and Nine.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY, and remarkable exhibition of this peculiar Faculty, by Mr. James, daily at Half-past Three and Half-past Eight.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 12.—General Sabine, R.A., Treasurer, in the chair.—The following communications were read:—"Description of a Chronometer Compass," by R. Reader, Esq., communicated by the Hydrographer to the Admiralty.—"Anatomical Description of a Species of *Asteroid Polypes*, probably forming the Type of a New Genus of *Alcyonidae*," by J. D. Macdonald, Esq.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—March 14.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—Colonel P. Anstruther, C.B., Capt. W. Eastwick, the Rev. Dr. Elder, the Right Hon. Lord Falkland, Commander F. K. Hawkins, R.N., Dr. E. Hamilton, M.D., Capt. J. Jones, Colonel Pakenham, the Bishop of St. David's, Sir J. Sheil, K.C.B., the Earl of Shelburne, Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, Bart., and R. S. Aytoun, E. G. C. Eardley, T. Gillespy, W. B. Greenfield, G. W. Lennox, W. B. Long, J. C. Marshman, and A. Swanzy, Esqrs., were elected Fellows.—Lieut. W. Chimmo, R.N., exhibited certain relics connected with the search for the North Australian Expedition under Mr. Gregory, found on the coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria and on the banks of the Victoria River.—The President said that a letter had been just received from Capt. R. Burton, announcing his arrival at Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, and his intention to proceed as speedily as possible for the interior in search of the Great Lake.—The papers read were:—"On the Geography and Hydrography of South-West Africa," by Dr. James Campbell, R.N.—Dr. Livingstone explained his discoveries in reference to the mouth of the river Zambesi; which he illustrated by means of a chart and a description of the country through which it runs. It seemed to him, from all the information he could obtain, that a considerable portion of the Zambesi is navigable for ships of some burden, provided they enter with the tides; but he would not recommend a gunboat to be sent up the river, although a very large vessel could go up. Great difficulty would doubtless have to be encountered during the months that the river is full, yet it would be advisable, in any attempt to ascertain its navigability, to send a vessel of the very lightest draught, because they might get stuck on some bank in a very unhealthy part of the river, and the whole attempt be frustrated by disease. About

300 miles in length of the river was navigable before the first rapid was encountered; and, that being passed, about 100 miles more was free from difficulty. He considered, and he was borne out in his opinion by Capt. Hoskyns, that it would be most valuable for commercial purposes. He did not suppose for a moment that a great trade would immediately spring up; but he had sufficient confidence in the internal resources of the country on this river, that he intended to devote the remainder of his life to developing them. He was convinced that a legitimate commerce with that part of the world would have the effect of abolishing the slave trade there. Among other articles of commerce to be found in great abundance were ivory and indigo,—the latter of which was of a wild description. He thought the productions of the country would amply repay any research that might be undertaken.

ASIATIC.—*March 7.*—Prof. Wilson, President, in the chair.—The President read a paper relating to some supposed identifications that the scholars on the Continent had believed to exist in the Védas and the Zend writings, but from which the President said he must withhold his concurrence. The most interesting of these identifications was that between the Feridun of Persian fable, the destroyer of Zohak, and the Thraetano, or Thretona, of the Zend Avesta. The Parsees have certainly considered the names to be the same; and the Sanscrit translator, Neroseng, did not hesitate to render the name Phretun, in his version. This Thretona was the destroyer of the murderous serpent with three heads and six eyes, created by Ahriman, for the purpose of exterminating purity throughout the world. In one of the hymns of the Rig Véda the name of Traitana occurs, which has been eagerly seized upon by the German Orientalists as another identification of Feridun. In these identifications the President demurred at the resemblance of the names; but even should this be admitted, he denied that there was any further analogy between the personages which could favour the hypothesis; and he proceeded to state shortly the legends attached to each, in order to support his views of the entire difference between them. Feridun was the son of Abtin, who has been killed by the tyrant Zohak, when his son was an infant. The child was bred in the mountains, and on reaching the age of manhood he raised an army with the aid of the blacksmith Gova (query, the Celtic Gau?),—marched against Zohak,—aided by magic, seized his throne,—and shut Zohak up in a cave, where he perished.—Traitana, of the Rig Véda, is named in a doubtful way as a slave who smote his head, breast, and shoulders; and the commentator, Sayana, narrates a legend, in which the said slave assaulted his master, the Rishi Dinghutamas, the author of the hymn, by striking him as above mentioned, and then, moved by remorse, inflicting the same injuries on himself.—There is certainly little resemblance to be seen in the above tales; but the advocates of the analogy have extended their conjectures to the name of Trita, one of more frequent occurrence in the Véda. This personage, with his brothers Eka and Duta, was travelling, according to one of these legends, with a number of cows. While resting at night Trita saw a wolf, and, being frightened, fell into a deep well, where his treacherous brothers left him to perish, carrying off the cows for themselves. Trita, in deep distress, with no means of making a sacrifice to the gods, who might have helped him, bethought himself of an imaginary sacrifice, which he duly performed, using the creeping plants which lined the well, and the sand at the bottom, instead of the real Soma plant and the stones required in a regular sacrifice. The gods were pleased at Trita's piety, and being at the same time fearful that he would create other gods in opposition to them, if they delayed their assistance, they proceeded to the well, and raised Trita out of his perilous condition, by causing the river Saraswati to run into it, and thus to float him to the surface. Trita then returned home, where he denounced the treachery of his brothers, and uttered an imprecation by which they were transformed to wolves. With so little

in common between the Persian conqueror of Zohak, the destroyer of the three-headed serpent, and the Indian saint, the President thought it would be evident that all the resemblance was *vox et preterea nihil*.—A donation from Major-General Bagnold, of several volumes of Persian MSS., was laid upon the table. Among them was a very old copy of the 'Anwari Suhill,' dated A.H. 926 (A.D. 1519).

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 12.*—Edward Hawkins, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Howard exhibited a deed bearing the Seal of Lady Alianora Lucy, conveying tenements in Thames Street, London, temp. Henry the Sixth.—The reading of Lord Fauconberg's relation of his Embassy to the Courts of Italy in the year 1669 was continued.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*March 11.*—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. Kerr was elected an Associate.—Mr. Syer Cuming read notes descriptive of numerous rings exhibited by Mr. Corner, Dr. Iliff, Mr. Wills, and Mr. Gunston.—Mr. C. Ainslie exhibited the umbo of a Highland target discovered in the Thames near Westminster Bridge.—Mr. Ainslie exhibited the stems of two drinking-glasses found in Cannon Street, giving fine illustration of the oxydation of glass from having been long buried in the earth.—Mr. Burnell exhibited a leaden seal or cloth mark found in Lombard Street, Chelsea.—Capt. Tupper laid two Commissions upon the table, one signed by Oliver Cromwell, the other by Sir Thomas Fairfax. They bore date 1645 and 1650, and were appointments of an ancestor of Capt. Tupper.—Mr. Pettigrew exhibited a drawing made by the Hon. Miss Eden of a pastoral staff found in the precincts of Wells Cathedral in the time of Dean Lukin. A massive gold ring was found with it, the stone of which is a pink topaz, and it is drilled through to admit the passage of a hair or fine thread to secure it to the finger.—Mr. Corner exhibited the head of a Roman statuette of marble found in the Thames near the site of the Old London Bridge. If not fine, it is yet of good execution, and the marble is like that of the quarry of Vasodolot. The subject is a youth.—Mr. Forman produced the head of a Roman Labarum, a most rare and beautiful object. Mr. Forman also exhibited an exquisite bronze figure, an Etruscan warrior, measuring thirteen inches in height.—Mr. Pettigrew read notes on the Vicar's Close at Wells, and exhibited drawings of its peculiarities.—The remainder of the evening was occupied in a discourse by Mr. Temple, Chief Justice of Honduras, on some curious antiquities brought by him from Central America.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*March 10.*—Dr. Gray in the chair.—Mr. Schuter read a paper containing descriptions of some apparently new species of American Ant-thrushes, which he characterized under the following names:—*Formicarius trivittatus*, *Conopophaga castaneiceps*, *Hypocnemis elegans*, *Myrmeciza hemimelena*, and *Formicivora trematota*.—The Secretary read a paper 'On the Species of Crocodilus inhabiting the Rivers Kwóra and Binuú (Niger and Tsadda) in Central Africa,' by Dr. W. Balfour Baikie. Among the zoological collection which Dr. Baikie made during his visit to the Rivers Kwóra and Binuú in 1854 were several skulls of crocodiles, varying in length from 14 to 26 inches. A careful comparative examination of these showed them all to be possessed of similar characters. In various prominent points they resembled *C. marginatus*, yet in proportional measurements they approach more nearly to, while not altogether agreeing with *C. vulgaris*,—showing that in many characters they are intermediate, and thus either lowering these two into mere varieties, or, as Dr. Baikie believed more probable, establishing for themselves specific characters. They showed the crocodile from the Binuú to be proportionally longer than *C. vulgaris*, and much more so than *C. marginatus*. Dr. Baikie added a few other general characters derived from these skulls, and stated he had compared them with twelve others of Indian and American species, from all of which they were quite distinct.—The Secretary also read a paper, by Mr. R. F. Tones, 'On Four

undescribed Species of Bats,' which were characterized under the following names:—viz., *Scotophilus pachyomus*, *S. pumiloides*, *Vespertilio chinensis*, and *V. Blythii*.

CHEMICAL.—*March 2.*—Dr. Miller, President, in the chair.—Dr. Winstowe and Dr. Harley were elected Fellows. Dr. F. Dupré was elected an Associate.—Prof. Abel presented a report 'On recent Patents connected with the Reduction and Purification of Iron, and its Conversion into Steel.' The author furnished a complete review of all the details and modifications of iron manufacture, and referred particularly to the recent proposals of Bessemer, Martin, Birch, and others, for effecting a complete or partial purification of the metal by a current of air or steam without the use of fuel, and also for recarbonizing the iron by the similar application of a current of carburized hydrogen. In reference to the consecutive action of air upon liquid iron, Prof. Abel remarked that of all foreign elements in the metal, the silicon was most readily and completely abstracted, both in the ordinary and in the newly-proposed refinery processes. The primary effect of air when passed into the fluid metal is to oxidize a portion of the iron, the temperature of the mass being thereby raised and maintained; the silicon is simultaneously oxidized, and the graphite converted into carbide of iron; which last, after the attainment of a sufficiently high temperature, is decomposed by the air and the carbon almost completely burnt off. It had been demonstrated by repeated experiments that treatment with air alone did not remove the sulphur or phosphorus to any important extent: the abstraction of these elements requiring prolonged contact with such agents as oxide of iron, as in the ordinary puddling process. This last process is consequently the only effective plan of purifying iron, but the circumstance of its efficiency depending chiefly on the skill and industry of the workman is alone sufficient to stimulate manufacturing energy to the production of a less laborious, more rapid, and equally efficacious method of freeing the metal from those foreign elements whose presence detracts largely from its most valuable properties.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March 17.*—R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—The discussion on Mr. R. Armstrong's paper 'On High-Speed Steam Navigation, &c.,' occupied the whole of the evening, and was announced to be continued at the next meeting.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—*March 10.*—Dr. W. Camps in the chair.—Mr. Sharpe read a paper 'On the Egyptian Names in the Bible,' explaining from the Egyptian language that Pharaoh was the King, Moses was Son of the Water,—Potipherah was devoted to the King,—Joseph's name, Zaphnath-paaneah, was Joseph, the Phœnician. He further pointed out that Joseph probably came into Egypt shortly after the expulsion of the Phœnician shepherds, and while all shepherds were an abomination in the eyes of the Egyptians; and that Moses lived shortly after Lower Egypt, by a change of dynasty, had fallen under the sway of Upper Egypt.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mos.** British Architects, 8.
- Geographical.** 8.—Journey in Persia from Shiraz to Darab and Kasran, by Mr. Abbott.—Proposed Search for Leichhardt's missing Party, by Mr. Sydney.—Return of the North Australian Expedition, under Mr. Gregory, to the East Coast.—Chronological Table of the Earthquakes in the West Indies, &c., by Mr. Poey.
- Trvs.** British Meteorological, 7.—General and Council.—On the Meteorology of Sinoe, by Mr. Radcliffe.—On the Effects of Lightning in connexion with Photography, by Mr. Poey.—On the Recent Halliostats, by Mr. Glaisher.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.**—Renewed Discussion 'On High Speed Steam Navigation, &c.'—On the Permanent Way of the Bordeaux and Bayonne Railway, across the Gravelly Lander, by Mr. Conder.
- Zoological.** 9.—On the Nidification of the Wax-wing, the Lapland Owl, and Tengmahn's Owl, by Mr. Wolley.
- Royal Institution, 8.**—On the Principles of Natural History, by Prof. Huxley.
- Wzo.** Geological, 8.—On some New Species of Cephalopoda from the Upper Silurian Beds, by Sir F. Egerton.—On some Mastodon Bones from near the Lake Taras-torus in Chili, by Mr. Bollaert.—On some New Fossil Crustaceans from the Lias and the Bone-bed, by Mr. Gould.
- Society of Arts, 8.**—On a New System of Nature-Printing, by Mr. Dresser.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.**—'On Ancient Spindles,' by Mr. Cuming.
- Trvrs.** Numismatic, 7.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.**
- Royal.** 8.
- Royal Institution, 9.**—'On Sound,' by Prof. Tyndall.

FRID. Royal Institution, 83.—'On the Aquarium,' by Mr. Warington.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Limits of Variation in the State of the Globe—Geological Force and Time,' by Prof. Phillips.

FINE ARTS

NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

It is a healthy sign that the best pictures in this Exhibition are by young and unmarked men. Any Art-show that does not progress may fairly be labelled Dead Art. The early painters delighted to show the spiritual beneath the material; but, not being able to represent the material, failed too often to give the spiritual. That material we are still slowly conquering; and, till we have conquered it, the spiritual must still be beyond our reach. How can we paint that which we have not seen, while that which is seen is quite beyond our reach?

Mr. Moore's *Haymaking in Lausanne* (No. 86) is by far the most natural, pleasing, conscientious and forcible picture in the Exhibition. It is real Switzerland, not the Helvetia of dioramas, made up of pink boddices and lumps of ice, nor that of small theatres, all fir-trees and white muslin Sonambulas, but beautiful Switzerland, with its valleys,—this one a coloured deluge of spring flowers, the paradise of haymakers, where there are more flowers than grass in the hay, and where perpetual butterflies and perennial gadflies make the blue air delicious with the colour of their wings and the simmer of their drowsy and ominous buzz. The horizon is walled with Alps, azure and silver,—a terrible negation of life, a region of death rendered beautiful by distance, as the thought of death seems to the young. There welter in the distance flax fields, dancing oats, and bearded barley; and there Claudine, in an immense straw hat, tends the brown haycock, thoughtful of future dairies and kine illimitable. But the foreground is the thing. There is the hay-cart, brimming with fragrant grass, already dying in the hot full sun; and on the top of it—not dead, but buried—peers the frank, fierce face of Claudine's lover, François, once a chamois hunter, now a farmer's man, and sometimes boatman on the green Lake Leman. He is well known to English tourists, whom he gulls with long *patois* stories of Tell, Gessler, &c. Below is Guillaume, his mate and brother-in-arms, a rougher and duller lad, but not a bad shot with a rifle, and of strong political opinions; no bower down to Gessler hats, even though they may be of real Berlin make. The oxen, with their white heads and sturdy, chestnut-coloured bodies, broad, strong hoofs, and cheerful, untired eyes, are excellently painted,—too like Rosa Bonheur's, some say, but, to our minds, only resembling them in being bovine—a not unpardonable offence. The shadow of their heads thrown upon their dilating sides is well conceived, and the colour throughout is admirable as the texture. The steely gleam of the cart-wheel, the projection of the ladder's outline against the sky, the pleasant, fresh, summer-bright way in which the outlines of the oxen and their gear cut against the delicious Swiss air, make a pleasing picture. The distant line of mountains is, however, rather unfeeling, or hastily, painted, and needs a month's more work. At present, it is hard and dry, and of a monotonous wainscot colour.

Next to this come some pictures by Mr. Hixon, a little timid and self-conscious, but very full of promise, and original in subject and manner. *The Refreshing Draught* (519) is a simple story,—merely a soldier, on his way home, drinking from a pitcher a washerwoman at a fountain has handed him. By a grey, rough wall, the Zouave, in dark-grey great-coat and red epaulettes and trousers, merely holds the earthen jug to his mouth, but with an intensity of look and such a strain of thin hands, that tells of a suffering march and of broken health—lungs touched by a Russian bullet, perhaps. His grey eyebrows and hard cheek-bones speak of endurance and protracted suffering. The pleasant brown-faced girl, with her tight waist, looks round interested and pleased. The knapsack, thrown down in haste, helps to tell the simple tale. We wish the woman's face and figure had been less pinched and prim, and that

the Zouave had been more at ease about his legs. —*La Fille mal gardée* (24) is a bit of Louis-Quinze love-making. An old husband and young wife walk out in a statue and fountain garden. The old caricature, red nosed as Chaucer's January and heavy and dull of eye, paces along, thinking of Law and the golden Mississippi, while a stealthy lover behind slips a letter into the lady's not unwilling hand. With a little more confidence in the painter, the faces would have had more piquancy, but there is much promise in the picture.

In humour, Mr. Marks comes in an easy first. His *Christopher Sly* (299) is clever and Shakspearian,—perhaps a little coarse, though his look of comic, bewildered importance could hardly be surpassed. The rich dress, the one slipper shuffled off, the tapestry, and all the fittings are in excellent Shakspearian taste. *Returning from the Conventicle* (69) is a good sketch of the self-righteous Puritan, hymn-book ostentatiously in hand, sailing out of the old stone porch, temp. about 1640. Mr. R. S. Lauder comes out with great strength this year, richer in colour and less mannered in design,—his pictures showing much labour and honest toil about them, the old slovenly days having gone to where all bad things go. *Meg Merrilies* and *The Dying Smuggler* (132), though a little theatrical, especially in Brown's dress, the dead body of the Harold or entombment smuggler, and Meg's calabash, stage dagger, and red pouch; still is a grand picture, and about it there is a loom of horror and Lady Macbeth-mystery. A greenish brown dimness properly applied is not a bad medium for one sort of the sublime. Across the foreground lies the half-naked body of the smuggler, his pale, villanous brow, tied round with a bloody rag to hide, if it can, the crimson oozings from the blue bullet-hole over the left eye, got from Col. Manning's staunch hand, or may be young Hazlewood's, as the Dominie groaned to see his golden-mouthed Chrysostom like a sieve, and old Galen quite spoiled with a scud of shot. A red cloth lies on the smuggler's loins, and at the opened door, weird, crazed, ghastly, and prophetic, half sibyl, half witch, stands Meg. About to enter in, the moonlight creeping with its soft blue fire after his feet, steps Brown, looking aghast and melo-dramatic in stage ruffian boots and tight legs. Meg's face, with its long elf-lock and corpse-like bandages, is a triumph; and her rude robes give her a queen-like character, as if she were the ghost of a chieftainess on a vampire visit to a dying Kerne. *The Death of Arthur* (286), though manly and heroic, is not successful in expression. Arthur is too old and not comely,—Faulconbridge is not fiery enough and is too sermonizing and dull,—and Hubert is declamatory and unmoved. Conical tower and coloured surcoat and sword are all right, *vide* Harleian MSS. *passim*,—but Arthur's fate is still left to do. The sunset sky behind the knight's face, the yellow and purple dress of Hubert are well selected; but Faulconbridge should be all in a blaze, and Hubert alarmed and earnest. By making Arthur too much of the boy, we lose the charm of the tender flower so rudely plucked by death.

Highlanders secreting Arms at Lochaber (274) does not do much for the fame of the late Mr. M'Ian, who never would have become a painter, though well versed in Highland picturesqueness and the poses of clansmen, proud as Turks in their scarlet tartans. Mr. Egley's *Taming of the Shrew* (307) is rather hard, dry, and affected. Katherine is an old maid, not worth taming; but the painter has been quite successful in giving the half-triumphant look at his friend which seems to say, "Don't be a fool,—don't you see I am only acting a part?" There is careful painting in Petruchio's smart, puffing dress and in the table and other "properties."

Mr. Nicholl's pictures are of that domestic school that may be called "the spoozy." Everybody is brushed and washed, everybody looks handsome and virtuous, stupidly good-natured, and greasy, fat, and dull. *Times of Peace* (448) is of the well-washed school,—decorous, neat, and respectable,—no dust, no ugliness, no character. With much more talent, Mr. Underhill falls into this category sometimes, as in the *Harvesters' Repast*

(462). Did ten good-looking people ever get together before? Are fathers always hugging their children, and wives simpering, and lovers cooing? This is the sham pastoral, the Doris and Corydon school,—only, to be modern and natural, well-barbered Doris wears fustian, scented of course. But of the intolerably spoozy, let us mention Mr. Parker's *Fisherman's Treasures* (115). Such leering dummies, so pink and white, so neat, so spruce, so debonaire, we never saw and never wish to see. Mr. Burgess's *The Right and the Wrong Sort* (435) is a parody of Mr. Hunt's parody on himself, carefully and rather superdelicately painted. On this side is a jolly man drinking ale; on the other, the same man ruefully bruising a powder in a tea-cup.

Mr. Smallfield's *Fight with the Frost* (440) is a bad subject painted with Pre-Raphaelite enthusiasm. It represents Luca della Robbia sitting up all night, with his feet in a basket of shavings, to keep out the cold. Painters think all things about painters interest the world—they do not. If this had been Luca shaving himself it had been more amusing, and the specks of hair on the razor-cloth would have been a fine study.

Mr. Smallfield's *Divining Peel* (170) is of the Hunt school. The girl's head, with its coarse red hair, is beautifully painted, yet suggests the feeling that the apple has disagreed with the proprietor of the head. Throwing the apple paring to form the initial letter of a sweetheart's name, is a well-known ceremony of simple rustic courtship,—the real ten years' courtships, with no hurry or silly poetry about them, and with no breaches of promise or divorce at the end of them. The face is exquisitely painted, and full of the most tender gradations, without being flat, hard, antiquarian, or microscopic.—*Armed for Conquest* (72) shows great improvement in Mr. Clay. It is firmly painted, and the face, though not very pretty, has a pleasant flush and bloom of youth and ignorance.

Mr. Cowie's *Bolingbroke's Entry into London* (31) is not a triumph, though it represents one. There is not a figure that is not affected or imitative. Everywhere we see Mr. Pickersgill's over-fed beings in streaky blue gowns and red caps. Richard is a guy and Henry a fool, and no one present but looks vacant, fat, and idiotic,—*vide* the cymbal girls, the stupid mayor, the bowing horsemen, and the silly nymphs.

Mr. D. Pasmore is ambitious this year, and very versatile in his thin inland varicoloured manner. *The Arrival of the Guests* (388) is his best picture,—the figures in the others being a little awkward and defective. The Molière figures in the rugged, many-tinted room, bowing and gesticulating, red and yellow,—old gentlemen in black, serving-men in purple, and arrangements of that sort, are in Mr. Pasmore's manner. No one can slide tint into tint like Mr. Pasmore,—brown, grey, umbery, yellow, surfaces of the strongest local colours, yet so pleasing and natural that we believe in them, and long to be in such a place after our buff and black world of London,—brown pavements, black brick walls, white doorsteps, green doors, &c.

Mr. Stark's *Evening* (493) is a nice little gem of a painting,—the startled duck, with the living emerald of feathers, the rush-flowers, and the fading water-leaf.—*The Modern Minstrelsy* (321), by Mr. Rositer, is most carefully painted, and the expressions of the boys with the banjo and bones very full of enjoyment and humour.—Mr. J. E. Hodgson is successful in the quiet fun of his *Pifferaro in Difficulties* (327). The subject is an Italian piper, covered with a skin, tied with a belt, peacock feathers in hat, and all tarnished finery to match, turned out of the park by the stern, precise old keeper, the very model of a punctilious old gentleman's servant. He sees no romance and sentiment, and considers the fellow "a wagabone," and that is the long and short of it.—Mrs. Murray's *Spanish Girl at Prayer* (212), though clear in execution, is marred by the miserable crucifix on the wall. The finish of one part of a picture cannot excuse the blemishes of another. Mrs. Murray's other Spanish sketches are remarkable for extreme purity, intense sunlight, and a noon-day clearness of colour, a little marred by a certain feebleness and stalkiness of

drawing. *The Country Girl* (213), *The Flower of the Day* (218), *Davila, a Descendant of the Gunches* (223),—the last is remarkable for the extreme freshness of its (we suppose Brazilian) scenery, with the huge green leaves of the banana reaching above the cottage roof. Only a poetical amateur could crowd so many faults and so many excellencies into a single sketch.—Mr. Duffield's *Game, Fruit, &c.* (248) improves; but he has not Mr. Lance's cumulative power and wealth of touch: and his picture, excellent in its figs, wonderful in the corded texture of its coloured carpet, is defaced by a miserable blue jug, painted very indifferently.

Among the other subject pieces we may mention with commendation Mr. Collinson's *Our Topsey* (6), capably painted.—Mr. D. Cooper's *Sulky Dog* (266), much character,—and Mr. Haynes's the *Allies Defeated* (522), though hard and chalky in colour.

The landscapes do not stand high, being rather smug and conventional, too much of the ten-an-hour, so much a dozen, Birmingham school of design and strength of effect stands Mr. C. J. Lewis's *Sunset Hour* (144), a powerful picture though not loving enough in finish and detail. The white and dun cows and the brown calf stand out bold and startlingly against the greysky; the yellow light sinks pleasantly over the hill, the double rainbow fades away to the right, to the left we have the tufts of purple heather, the pool and the mossy stones. The rich colour of the woman's figure stands out strongly, but there is no poetry or sentiment in the picture, which is clever notwithstanding.

The *Vale of Efestiniog* (82), by Mr. S. R. Percy, is a specimen of the most smearing sort of common hireling landscape painted for a market. Mr. S. Robins is refreshing with his *Fishing Boats* (39) returning to Flushing Harbour, as the rain is clearing off. Observe the heavy masses of grey flying from the blue, spotted with white gulls, the sea transparent with a yellow light about the thinner crests. Mr. Wood's *Old Towers and Churches* (270, 271, 272) at Sens and at Dijon are admirable as usual, but no better. Finely pencilled, full of colour, poetical architecturisms; and not much inferior, though less finished, is Mr. Henshall's *Portail de la Callende* (59).

Amongst the unequal landscapes stands Mr. G. A. Williams's *Vale of Thames* (281), thick and leafy in parts, in others a mere dab of green garden paling, either from haste, imperfect vision, or incompetence.—Mr. Bond's *Morning in a Glen* (373) is a not unsuccessful yet rather puzzled attempt to express the oozing of a fog through trees.—Mr. A. Gilbert's *Morning Light on the Hills* (395) is a clever, conventional spreading of red tinges on a row of hills, with stag feeding below *selon le règle*.—Mr. Rose's *Wargrave Ferry* (429) is natural, with the grey green light in the water.—Mr. Noble's *Spanish Lady* (433) has sentiment, and Mr. H. B. Willis's *Goats* (400) are by no means ill painted. Of the dead leaves and birds'-nest school Mr. Rees's *Nature's Aristocracy* (436) is a poetical specimen.—Mr. Forbes's *Little Nell* (146) will also repay a look.

FIN-ART GOSSIP.—We fear it is too much to ask attention—in the present time of Parliamentary uncertainty,—to the subject of copyright in Art. Yet now is the proper time for the friends of justice to labour in the cause. A general election will divide and devour the session. Two months out of five or six will go absolutely; and another may be wasted in the settling of parties. Measures therefore which are unprepared will scarcely get themselves discussed before the partridges rise and the six hundred honourable members rush off for the moors. Where is Mr. Blaine and his programme?

Some friends of the late Mr. Seddon—as our readers are aware—have resolved to open an Exhibition of his works and to purchase his picture of Jerusalem for presentation to the National Gallery for four hundred guineas. The Committee say:—

“The Committee feel that they are not without a case which justifies them in coming before the public. They rely not so much upon the fact that Mr. Seddon was an artist

of ability and high promise, or upon a natural sympathy for his widow and orphan, as upon his exertions in two important fields,—the Art-education of the working-classes, and the illustration, with the utmost fidelity of which Art is capable, of the sacred and storied scenes of the East; a pursuit to which he devoted his later years, and which cost him his life. As the son of a large Furniture Manufacturer, Mr. Seddon sacrificed to family claims his own natural inclination from early years to become a professional painter, and was engaged, till the age of about thirty, in the design of furniture. His proficiency in this pursuit earned the silver medal of the Society of Arts in 1848. He became at the same time intimately acquainted with the needs of the Art-workman; and it was to his strenuous efforts, seconded at first by a single friend, and afterwards by several artists, that the North London School of Drawing and Modelling, founded in 1850, owed its origin; a school which was for some years the medium of sound Art-instruction to throngs of working men, and which, until Mr. Seddon's first departure to the East, remained in a flourishing condition. The exertions which he underwent in this cause produced an illness which permanently affected his health. On the spirit in which Mr. Seddon next entered upon the treatment of historic landscape in the East Mr. Ruskin has drawn up a brief memorandum, which is appended. It may therefore be sufficient to notice here that, in 1853, he preceded Mr. Holman Hunt, by pre-arrangement, to the East, and was joined by him in Egypt; that he returned to England in 1854; and that, having married in the interval, he started again for Egypt in October 1856, but had scarcely reached Cairo when an attack of dysentery terminated his life at the early age of thirty-five. It needs no professional acquaintance with Art to appreciate to a certain extent the dangers and difficulties which he encountered when he encountered who sat down on the spot, day by day for months together, until his work was finished, to depict the landscape of Egypt and Palestine, undeterred by trying vicissitudes of climate, or the lawlessness of the inhabitants. The picture of Jerusalem, which it is proposed to purchase and offer to the National Gallery, and which, with others, was visited by many persons at the artist's studio in 1855, includes some of the most remarkable sites of the Holy City: the Valley of Jehoshaphat, the Pool of Siloam, the Brook Kidron, Mount Moriah, once the site of the Temple, now of the Mosque of El Aksa, the Mount of Offence, the Tombs of David and of Absalom, the Mount of Olives. The accuracy of the rendering is attested in the following terms by the Rev. Canon Stanley the author of ‘*Sinal and Palestine*’: “I have been much struck by the reality of this picture. Both in colour and in forms, it appears to me a most exact representation of the neighbourhood of Jerusalem.”—A. P. Stanley.”

—To this Mr. Ruskin adds a memorandum:—

“It may perhaps be necessary to add, in explanation of the objects of the picture, that the artist, when Mr. Seddon occupied as an artist appears to them to deserve some public recognition quite other than would be generally granted to genius, however great, which had been occupied only in previously beaten paths. Mr. Seddon's works are the first which represent a truly historic landscape Art; that is to say, they are the first landscapes uniting perfect artistic skill with topographical accuracy,—being directed, with stern self-restraint, to a wholly purpose than that of giving to persons who cannot travel trustworthy knowledge of the scenes which ought to be most interesting to them. Whatever degrees of truth may have been attained or attempted by previous artists have been more or less subordinate to pictorial or dramatic effect. In Mr. Seddon's works the principal object is to place the spectator, as far as Art can do so, in the scene represented, and to give him the perfect sensation of its reality, to wholly unmodified by the artist's invention. The accomplishment of such a purpose in the Holy Land involves both labour and danger such as the profession of an artist has never until now incurred: and it is hoped that the Committee will not be thought to have overrated either the claim on public gratitude which is involved in the sacrifice of the life of a man of genius to the serviceable veracity of his art, or the claim on public sympathy which that sacrifice confers upon his widow and orphan child.”

The photographic establishment of MM. Bisson Frères, at Paris, has published, under the title of ‘*Les Œuvres de Rembrandt*,’ one hundred of the most distinguished etchings of this master. These photographic reproductions are said to equal the originals in power and delicacy, so much so, indeed, that they cannot be known from the originals. The work consists of two series, accompanied by biographical and explanatory letter-press from the pen of M. Charles Blanc.

Not less than four different monuments in honour of Luther and the Reformation, are being planned at this moment in Germany. The hamlet of Möhra, Luther's village home, is to have a statue of the Reformer, designed and modelled by Herr Andreas Müller, a Meiningen sculptor, and cast in bronze by Herr Burghschmidt, of Nürnberg. Another statue is to be erected at Worms, and on the site of the so-called ‘*Retscher*’ at Speyer, (where, in 1520, the evangelical princes and States of the Empire signed that protest, which, afterwards, gave the new Church its name), in memory of that important event a Lutheran Church will be built. Lastly, the well-known ‘*Lutherbrunnen*’ near Altenstein, in the vicinity of which Luther, on his return from Worms, was led away to the

Wartburg, has been adorned, at the expense of the Duke of Meiningen, with a memorial tablet, and a suitable artistic inclosure.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRD AND LAST SOIRÉE.—TUESDAY, March 31.—Quartet, No. 50, in D. Mozart; Trio, in A. first time, Op. 37, Silas; Quartet, E minor, Mendelssohn; Vocal Music, Solo, &c. Executants: Ernst, Ollivier, H. Blagrove, Piatti, and Pauer. Early application is requested for Family Tickets. All particulars obtained for reserved places, &c. at Cramer & Beale's, Chappell & Ollivier's, Bond Street. J. ELLA.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, March 27, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT, with Orchestra of 700 Performers.—Tickets, 5s.; Reserved, 5s. and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

RÉUNION DES ARTS.—THE SECOND SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place at 70, Harley Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, when the following Artists will appear:—Signora Russell, Miss Shury, and Miss Fanny Perceval; Signori Albicini and Gregorio, Herr Derfler, Messrs. Goffin, Paque, &c.

EXETER HALL.—Tonic Sol-fa Association.—A CHORAL MEETING of this Association will be held in Exeter Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, March 31. The Choir will be taken by W. E. HICKSON, Esq. The Choir, consisting of about 300 voices, entirely without the assistance of any Instrumental Accompaniment, will sing Pieces selected from the Works of Mendelssohn, Nageli, Becker, Spohr, Weber, and other eminent Composers. During the interval, the Rev. John Curwen will give a brief Lesson on the Method. To commence at 7.30. Doors open at 6.30.

Tickets (for the Body of the Hall, 1s., or Western Gallery, 1s. 6d., and Books of Words, 5d. each) may be obtained of Ward & Co., 37, Paternoster Row; Keith, Prowse & Co., 48, Chancery Lane; Scheurmann & Co., 88, Newgate Street; Ewer & Co., 50, Oxford Street; Penton, 75, Strand; Sprague, Finchbury Tavern; Tolkein, 37, King William Street; City; Mead & Powell, 101, Whitechapel High Street; Starling, 57, Upper Street, Islington.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—Since our last Concert report was written, there has been a performance of ‘*The Creation*,’ by the *Sacred Harmonic Society*, and one of ‘*St. Paul*,’ at *St. Martin's Hall*, under Mr. Hullah's direction.—There has been one of the Concerts for the People, at which Miss Dolby was advertised as giving her aid: this is one of the contributions which, coming naturally from an artist, are graceful and commendable.—There has been, also, Mr. Howard Glover's monster concert at Drury Lane.

The programme of Mr. Ella's second *Soirée* was interesting. It was made up of Herr Molique's Quartet in B flat, a work full of ideas, which, if not very new, are distinct, and of contrivances excellent in their ingenuity; of Mendelssohn's Second Trio very finely played by Herren Molique and Halle and Signor Piatti, and Dr. Spohr's elegant *Sestetto*, Op. 146, the first movement of which is one of its master's most graceful compositions. Then there were glees—one of them so excellently led by Mr. Foster, the best male counter-tenor we have ever heard, and so evenly sung as to deserve its *encore*;—a glee, by the way, when well sung, makes a variety in better proportion with concerted instrumental chamber music than nine-tenths of the songs to be named and singers attainable could make. The pleasant impression made by this evening, which went in some small degree out of the beaten track, should encourage the concert-giver; and we are glad to see that at the third and last meeting of the series a new *Pianoforte Trio*, by M. Silas, is to be brought forward. But a word or two are claimed from those who, like ourselves, are perpetually urging the trial of novelties and the sympathy of the public with such trials. These neither imply blank credit nor annul the right of private judgment. Will no experience persuade Mr. Ella to be less florid and confidential in his programmes? The one for last Tuesday is too remarkable a mistake to be passed over. That a concert-giver should be his own critic and admirer,—that he should belabour every one who does not criticize him to his liking, or admire him to the top of his bent,—would afford matter for comment under any circumstances, but especially in the case of Mr. Ella, who aspires to lead the town, and to “*cater for the cream of the cream*” of musical society,—and yet, on system, apparently, persists in indiscretions which, in less perfumed circles, are called by a plainer name. If he will summon “*the press*” to give some account of his doings, and afterwards abuse the accounts, and insinuate motives for opinions which run counter to those of himself and correspondents,—such procedure is unwise, to say the least of it, and as needless as unwise. “*Prenez*

mon ours" is a phrase the misuse of which may give a genuine artist the semblance of a charlatan.

Besides the above, mention may be made of *Madame Puzzi's* concert, given in a private house; and a first entertainment of the *Broussil Family*.

LYCEUM.—On Friday the tragedy of 'Virginius' was revived, and gave to Mr. Dillon the opportunity of performing for the first time at this theatre the part of the heroic father. The character makes strong demands on the actor's emotional power; this, however, is a gift in which Mr. Dillon abounds, and his representation of the more pathetic scenes had accordingly triumphant success.

OLYMPIC.—On Thursday week a new farce entitled 'Thieves! Thieves!' was produced. Two lovers plot a pretended burglarious attempt on a lady, for the purpose of instituting a claim to her preference. One is Mr. Brown, by Mr. Robson, who gets as frightened at the adventure as the lady herself, and retreats to the chimney for safety, whence he emerges in a state of great alarm covered with soot. The trifle speaks for itself; criticism would be impertinent.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Some weeks ago [ante, p. 56] the names of the gentlemen convened here in aid of the Handel Committee at Halle were announced. Mr. Hullah and Mr. Bowley have since been added to the list, and the programme of their operations has been issued. These are limited to the collection of money in contribution to the German fund, for erecting a statue in Halle,—the programme stating, further, that a model, by Herr Heidel, of Berlin, has been approved. It would serve no good purpose were we to repeat the considerations already put forward with regard to the raising of money in England for this German object.

The music selected to open the Art-Treasures Exhibition in Manchester will probably be the National Anthem, the Old Hundredth Psalm, and the final Chorus to Handel's 'Cecilian Ode,'—since we cannot imagine our contemporaries correct in announcing the entire work for performance on the occasion. Madame Novello is engaged. There is also to be a grand concert on the evening of the opening day,—but this, we imagine, will not be held in the building.

The 'Statement of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festivals from their Commencement in 1824,'—a queer title to a pamphlet lately put forth by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee,—merits attention as throwing light on matters of finance, and on that most slippery of sliding-scales, the standard by which artists have been, are, and are to be remunerated. In regard to this something may be said, without in the slightest degree pretending to lay down a Median and Persian tariff, or interfering with such private conditions as more or less influence all matters of sale and barter. It is a favourite complaint of the day that singers are rapidly becoming inaccessible, because of the terms they demand. Complainers have short memories, as this 'Statement' may teach them. If they cannot reach back far enough to such instances as *La Bastardella*, Madame Agujari, receiving 100*l.* a concert from the managers of the Pantheon in Dr. Burney's time, they will encounter some anomalies in this 'Statement.' Mr. Braham, thirty years ago, received double the *honorarium* that Mr. Sims Reeves does now,—Mr. Reeves, it should be added, being wanted *five times* to Braham's *once*, so little is the supply of our day equal to the demand. Signor Zuchelli, at the same date, was complimented with five-and-twenty per cent. more than Signor Belletti's present terms. Miss Bacon, a *débutante*, was paid more than Madame Stockhausen was paid twelve years later, when she was in her prime,—and the most precious *soprano* for a *débutante* in our recollection. These are merely some among the curiosities of this 'Statement,' which, if read carefully, conveys its own comment on its own

balance-sheet,—and is a delicate document to have put forth at the present juncture.

From the *Gazette Musicale* of Paris we shall this week collect a few odds and ends of musical information, without regard to sequence or country. The foreign opera season at St. Petersburg is said to have closed tamely,—Madame Bosio naturally having failed to satisfy the public as *Semiramide*. The glorious voice and good intentions of Madame Lotti are again commended.—In Paris Madame Steffanone seems not to have contented her public in 'I Puritani,'—Signor Mario having been the real "star" of the Italian season there about to close. When music has ended in the *Théâtre Ventadour*, Madame Ristori will begin her two months' season.—The programme of the benefit concert for the Orchestral Fund at Leipzig was this year devoted to the music of Herren Schumann, Liszt, and Wagner,—but the effect of the entertainment has been described to us by eye-witnesses as both dreary and diverting. It is a pity to see so much determination and genius embarked in so false a cause. We are glad to see M. Stephen Heller's *Third Sonata* (the best modern pianoforte Sonata we know) keeping its place in the chamber programmes of the Paris season.—Further, there is good hope in the promise of another three-act opera by M. Reber to come out at the *Opéra Comique*.—Lastly, we may note that M. Sax, whose inventions in brass instruments need no epithet, and who has long been vexed by the piratical proceedings of other instrument-makers, has, after ten years of law, gained his cause against the counterfeiters of Paris, whose further operations are henceforward prohibited, and who are sentenced to heavy costs and to retrospective reimbursements.

In continuation of our last week's list of new Italian operas, we may name 'Lida da Carcano,' by Signor Taddei, produced at Milan,—'Il Conte di San Germano,' by Signor Traversari, at Novara,—'Guzmano il Prode,' by Signor Sanelli at Parma. Somewhat more important than the above may be 'La Punizione,' by Signor Pacini, given at Rome with Madame Albertini and Signor Baucarde as principal singers.

At Astley's, Shakespeare—on horseback—continues to attract. The 'First Part of Henry the Fourth' is now presented with all the aids and appliances of Mr. Cooke's famous stud. Stable scenes, street scenes, and battle scenes are all illustrated with horses,—and Falstaff has new opportunities of practical humour in the difficulty with which he mounts and dismounts his resistive steed. The conflict between Prince Harry and Hotspur is also conducted on horseback, the warlike animal being slain with his fiery rider. This kind of spectacle seems to increase in popularity, and certainly becomes the vehicle of poetry on stages (and in stables) to which otherwise it would not easily penetrate.

The "bills" of the week announce Madame Celeste's return to her old place at the Adelphi Theatre, and add that she will reappear there on Easter Monday.

'La Fiammina,' a new comedy at the *Théâtre Français*, seems to have brought prosperity to a theatre which of late has not been fortunate in its novelties.

MISCELLANEA

Lord Hervey and Lady M. W. Montagu.—Mr. Croker, in his preface to Lord Hervey's 'Memoirs of the Court of George the Second,' says (p. xxxix):—"Towards the close of 1732 appeared the Imitation of the 2nd Satire of the first book of Horace, in which Pope attacked," &c. Pope never wrote an 'Imitation of the 2nd Satire of the First Book of Horace.' I presume, therefore, that this refers to the '1st Satire of the Second Book of Horace,' and that 1732 probably means 1732-3; for this poem was entered by Lawton Gilliver at the Stationers' Hall on the 14th of February, 1732-3, and was published soon after. Mr. Croker, in continuation, says—"In retaliation for these attacks, there soon appeared a sharp retort, under the title of

'Verses to the Imitator of Horace,' which made a great deal of noise, and were generally thought to be the joint production of Lady Mary and Lord Hervey. Lord Wharfedale, on the faith of 'finding the poem copied into a book verified by her own hand as written by her,' is inclined to conclude that they were hers alone; and they were advertised, and Pope so quotes them, as being written 'by a Lady of Quality.' But there is, on the other hand, some evidence that would lead to a different conclusion. The *Original Edition* (in the Ickworth volume) makes no mention of a 'Lady' on the title-page, but has a manuscript preface and several manuscript corrections and additions, with a new manuscript title-page prepared 'by the author' for a second edition, all of which are in 'Lord Hervey's' own hand. This creates a strong presumption that he was the sole author, though it is perhaps not altogether conclusive." On this I may remark that what I believe to be the original edition of these verses, does make mention of a Lady on the title-page. I have a copy now before me "printed for A. Dodd." The copy seen at Ickworth is, I believe, not the "original edition," but one published immediately after, by Roberts, of which I have also a copy. The first of these is advertised in the *Daily Post* of March 8, 1733:—"This day is published (price six pence), 'Verses addressed to the Imitator, &c.' By a Lady. Printed for A. Dodd, without Temple Bar." The other edition is advertised in the *Daily Journal* of March 9:—"This day is published (price six pence), 'To the Imitator of the Satire of the 2nd Book of Horace,' Printed for J. Roberts," &c. Dodd denounced this rival edition as a piracy in the following advertisement in the *Daily Post* of March 10:—"N.B. The public are desired to observe the 'Verses' have the above title, and that the words 'by a Lady' and printed for A. Dodd be in the title-page, for there is a spurious and piratical edition of these 'Verses' abroad, printed from a very bad copy." To this Roberts replied at the foot of his advertisement, in the next number of the *Daily Post*, thus:—"N.B. This 'being the genuine and correct edition, is in three sheets.' These copies appear, on a cursory examination, not to differ; but as they appeared almost simultaneously, and immediately after the poem of Pope, to which the 'Verses' were a reply; and as Mr. Croker has seen a copy of Roberts's edition, with Lord Hervey's own corrections, I suspect that the double publication was intentional, and that the insertion in the one case, and the omission in the other, of the words "by a Lady," were merely for the purpose of mystification. Lord Hervey probably undertook to publish a copy through Roberts, in which case it might be thought necessary, in order to keep up the mystery, to make some corrections for a new edition in his own hand; but with the words "by a Lady" on the title-page of the original edition, the words "by a Lady of Quality" in the advertisement, and with the fact of Lady Mary's having copied them into a book, verified by her own hand as written by her, I cannot but believe that she was the writer. T.

Recovery of Waste Places.—Golden Lane, Saint Luke's, was a scene of no little bustle on Thursday last. On that day Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, opened the spacious schools, reading and lecture rooms, recently erected in that locality. An address was delivered to the Prince on the occasion by the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., of St. Thomas's, Charterhouse, showing the character of the neighbourhood [see *Athen.* 1520] and the efforts made for its enlightenment. It appears from the statement submitted that no less than 2,500 children, besides men and women, are brought within the sound of instruction mainly through the exertions of the reverend gentleman named. The Prince, in reply, expressed on his own behalf and also on that of Her Majesty their appreciation of his beneficent labours. We believe this is the first public appearance of His Royal Highness in reference to such proceedings.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. S.—G. J.—W. P.—M. H.—R. C.—J. H.—B.—W. H. B.—received.

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 London: James Blackwood, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 3s., to be had at all the Libraries,
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ROSS'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE LENSES.—These Lenses give correct definition at the centre and margin of the picture, and have their visual and chemical action focused coincident.
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"Mr. Ross prepares lenses for Portraits having the greatest intensity yet produced, by procuring the coincidence of the chemical, actinic, and visual rays. The spherical aberration is also very carefully corrected, both in the central and oblique pencils."
 "Mr. Ross has exhibited the best Camera in the Exhibition. It is furnished with a double achromatic object-glass, about 3 inches in aperture. There is no stop, the field is flat, and the image very perfect up to the edge."
 Catalogues sent upon application.
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HOCKIN'S OPERATOR'S NEGATIVE COLLODION is unsurpassed in sensitiveness and density, price 12s. per 20 oz. exclusive of bottles.
POSITIVE COLLODION unequalled in sensitiveness and delicacy of detail, 6d. per oz., 8s. 6d. per 20 oz.
ALBUMINIZED PAPER, 17s. 6d. per quire; Waxed do., 7s. 6d. per quire; 12s. per pound; Crystal do., 4s. 6d. per quire; both dry hard immediately without artificial heat.—Lenses and Apparatus of their own Manufacture.—Pure Chemicals.
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R. W. THOMAS, CHEMIST, &c., 10, PALL MALL, Sole Maker of the XYLO-IOIDE OF SILVER, and Manufacturer of Pure Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus. THOMAS'S XYLO-IOIDE OF SILVER. This important photographic preparation is used at all the Photographic Establishments. Its superiority is universally acknowledged. Testimonials from the best Photographers and principal scientific men of the day warrant the assertion, that hitherto no preparation has been discovered which produces uniformly such perfect pictures, combined with the greatest rapidity of action. Free from spots, stains, or any other kind of blemish. In all cases where a quantity is required, the two solutions may be had at wholesale price in separate bottles; in which state it may be kept for years, and exported to any climate. Full instructions for use gratis. CAUTION. Each bottle is stamped with a red label, bearing my name and address, RICHARD W. THOMAS, Chemist, 10, Pall Mall, to counterfeit which is felony.—NITRATE OF SILVER BATH for the above preparation may be always obtained of R. W. THOMAS, ready made, at a cost little more than the price of ingredients used.—CRYSTAL VARNISH, PREPARED FROM THE PUREST ARTS. This valuable Varnish, for protecting Negative Pictures, does not require the application of any heat to the plate. The coating will be found free from stickiness, hard, and transparent. It dries immediately.—HYPO-COLOURING BATH, for rendering the Positives on Paper dark and rich in colour. Instructions for Use gratis.—CYANOGEN SOAP, for removing all kinds of Photogenic Drawings from the Negatives. It is the only inventor, and is secured with a red label, bearing this signature and address, RICHARD W. THOMAS, Chemist, No. 10, Pall Mall, Manufacturer of Pure Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus. And may be procured of all respectable Chemists, in pots, at 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d. each, through Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Messrs. Barclay & Co. 93, Farringdon-street, Wholesale Agents.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, March 9, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE BOOKS for the TRANSFER OF SHARES in this Society will be RE-OPENED ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of APRIL NEXT. THE DIVIDENDS for the Year 1856 will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th day of April next.

WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.
THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the Directors of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, together with the Cash Account and Balance Sheet for the year 1856, showing the state of the Society's affairs on the 31st of December 1856, and the result of the business transacted during the year 1857, will be delivered on a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to any of the Society's agents in Great Britain.
 CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.
 Mutual Life Assurance Office, 39, King-street, Cheap-side, London, E.C.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

Policies effected with this Society now will participate in FOUR-FIFTHS OR 80 PER CENT. OF THE NET PROFITS of the Society, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.
 The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old-established Offices; and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.
 Policy Stamps paid by the Office.
 Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society in the Kingdom.
 CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY (FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES). OFFICES.

81, CORNHILL, and 7, RIVER-STREET, LONDON; COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN; GRONINGEN-STREET, HAMBURG; BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER.

The Premises in Cornhill being now rebuilt, the business will in future be carried on therein.
 The Receipts for Fire Policies falling due at Lady-Day are now ready at the Head Offices in London, and at the respective Agents in the country.
 WM. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, THROMMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—THOMAS FARCOMB, Esq., Alderman.
 Deputy-Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Richard E. Arden, Esq., John Humphrey, Esq., Ald. Edward Bates, Esq., Rupert Ingley, Esq., Thomas Camplin, Esq., Jeremiah Fletcher, Esq., Professor Hall, M.A., Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 3, Finsbury-square. Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSUING IN THIS COMPANY. The premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The assured are protected by a subscribed capital of 500,000, an assurance fund of 450,000, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks; and an income of 80,000, a year.

Age.	Premiums to Assure £100.			Whole Term.	
	One Year.	Seven Years.		With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 10 9		£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	1 14 1	1 7 7		2 5 5	2 1 10
40	2 0 0	1 19 10		4 8 8	4 0 11
50	3 2 4	3 17 0		6 15 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH. Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, at the end of five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. of the profits. The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the premium paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 66 to 105 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice to the Company.

Claims paid in one month after proofs have been approved. Loans upon approved security. No charge for Policy Stamps. Medical Attendants paid for their reports. Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge. The Medical Officers attend every day at a quarter before 2 o'clock. E. BATES, Resident Director.

£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH, A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK, IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments. NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations, where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Principal Agents, and at the Head Office, London.

£100. The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents, £23,729.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this Company has RETURNED 1856 OF ITS OFFICES, which have been rebuilt, No. 59, LOMBARD-STREET, at the corner of Clement's-lane. Offices in Liverpool—Royal Insurance Buildings, North John-street, and Dale-street.

FIRE BRANCH. The Fire Premium in 1856 amounted to about 180,000, placing the Company among the very largest Offices in the Kingdom; indeed, it is believed that there are only three or four offices which equal it in Fire Revenue. Insurances which have been upon nearly all descriptions of property in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and most Foreign Countries; the rates of premium are exceedingly moderate, and governed in each case by a careful consideration of the risk proposed.

LIFE BRANCH. The Life Revenue during the past year amounted to about 40,000; the new premiums alone exceeding 10,000. A bonus was declared in 1856 of 21 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, averaging about 80 per cent. of the premiums paid, being one of the largest ever declared. All the Insurances effected during the present year will participate in the next bonus in 1859. The paid-up and invested Capital, including Life Funds, amounts to nearly half a Million Sterling.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager. JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to the London Board.

ESTABLISHED 1841. **MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL** LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

At the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 27th of November, 1856, it was shown that on the 30th of June last:
 The number of Policies in force was 5,738
 The Amount Insured was £2,728,197 7s. 3d.
 The Annual Income was £117,157 16s. 2d.
 Two Bonuses have been declared in 1856 and 1857, adding nearly two per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of £1,000 issued in 1842 on a healthy life is now increased to £1,000.

Since the last Division of Profits in 1853 the accumulated funds have increased by more than £100,000, offering considerable advantages to present assureds.

Profits divided every five years—next division in 1858.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 631 Policies, assuring 254,000.

Assurances are effected at the most recent and healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assureds.

Invalid Lives Assured on scientifically-constructed Tables.

Policies issued free of stamp-duty and every charge but the Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the Country.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq. Chairman.
 MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

ONE-TWENTH of the Premium on Insurance of 2000, and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 500, and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the Profits are assigned to Policies every 5th year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 10. 100. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on policies of the longest duration, exceeds 25. 50. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a policy of £1,000 to £1,635.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE, Showing the Additions made to Policies of £1,000, each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Addition to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
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1820.....	£293 18 0	£114 5 0	£408 3 0
1825.....	389 14 0	103 14 0	493 8 0
1830.....	941 18 0	93 8 0	1035 6 0
1835.....	185 3 0	86 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	189 15 0	82 13 0	1219 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1143 15 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 18 0	1088 18 0
1855.....	10 0 0	16 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

GOODRICH'S SISAL CIGARS! at his Tobacco, Snuff, and cigar Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes, containing 10, for 1s. 2d.; post free, 27 stamps. 10 boxes, containing 100, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. GOODRICH."

NORWICH UNION LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. DECLARATION OF BONUS.

NOTICE.—That a Bonus has been declared for the past quinquennial period upon all participating Policies, making an addition thereto of the aggregate sum of 260,627. The Bonus may be applied either as an addition to the sum insured, or in reduction of future Premiums.

This Society has been established Forty-eight Years, during which it has paid to the representatives of 6,051 deceased members 4,907,376. During the five years since the last declaration of Bonus, it has paid 1,048,687, 18s. 1d.—namely, 865,427, 19s. 3d. sums assured, and 183,259, 18s. 10d. Bonuses thereon. At the expiration of that term, 10,132 Policies were in force, insuring 5,592,427, 13s. 1d., while its accumulated capital amounted to 2,195,271. It is one of the very few purely Mutual Offices, its Rates of Premium are much below those usually charged, and it offers to its members the full advantage of the system of Life Assurance.

For Reports of the General Meeting, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, apply to the SOCIETY'S OFFICES, SURREY-STREET, NORWICH; and 6, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W. DIRECTORS.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq. Chairman; THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P. Deputy-Chairman.
 EDWARD LENNOX BOYD, Esq. F.S.A. D. Q. HENRIQUES, Esq.
 (Resident.) J. G. HENRIQUES, Esq.
 CHARLES BERVICK CURTIS, Esq. A. H. MACDOUGALL, Esq.
 WILLIAM FAIRBIE, Esq. F. C. MAITLAND, Esq.

Secretary—PATRICK MACINTYRE, Esq.

Special Notice.—Third Division of Profits. The unusual success which has attended the cautious yet energetic operations of this Company has enabled the Directors to add Reversionary Bonuses to Policies on the participating class, averaging nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sum insured, and from 30 to 100 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

Parties insuring with this Company do not incur the risk of Copartnership, as is the case in Mutual Offices.

Established nearly a Quarter of a Century.
Annual Income upwards of £128,000.
 The Funds or Property of the Company, as at 31st December, 1855, amounted to 566,124, 2s. 6d., invested in Government and other approved Securities.
 Prospectuses and every information will be afforded on application to E. LENNOX BOYD, Resident Director.

"EXCELLENTE BIJOUTERIE COUR-ANT. FABRIQUES SPECIALES."—WATERBURY & BROSSE, having been honored with a First-class Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, accompanied by the above flattering testimonial, respectfully invite the public to an inspection of their GOLD CHAINS and extensive assortment of JEWELLERY, at the premises, No. 11, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. Established a.d. 1798.
 R.B. Assays made of Chains and Jewellery for 1s. each.

ELKINGTON & Co. PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE MANUFACTURING SILVER-PLATE, &c. &c. beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the Gratification of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process affords no guarantee of quality.

25, REGENT-STREET, and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

F. DENT, sole Successor to E. J. Dent in all his patent rights and business at 61, Strand, and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, and the Clock and Compass Factory at Somerset Street, Chancery Lane, and Clock Makers to the Queen and Prince Albert, and Maker of the GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Ladies' Gold Watches, Extraordinary Gem-set, Ten Guinea; strong Silver Lever Watches, Six Guinea. Church Clocks, with Compensation Pendulum, &c.
 No connection with 33, Cockspur-street.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTORY, 38 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, London. Established 1749.—J.W. Benson, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, every description, construction, and pattern, invites attention to his magnificent and unprecedented display of Watches, which is admitted to be the largest and best selected Stock in the Kingdom. It consists of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Detached Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Movements, jewelled, &c. with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly-finished engine-turned and engraved Gold and Silver Cases. Jewellers and Watchmakers upon many of the cases are by eminent artists, and can only be obtained at this Manufactory. If the important requisites, superiority of finish, combined with accuracy of performance, elegance, durability, and reasonableness of price, are wished for, the intending purchaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, published by J. W. BENSON, containing full particulars of his construction, and sketches, prices, and directions as to what Watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have been received from persons who have bought Watches at this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct performance of the same.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
 From the Morning Post, Oct. 30, 1856:—"Exhibits exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure." From the Morning Chronicle, Oct. 30:—"Excellence of design and perfection in workmanship." From the Morning Advertiser, Nov. 1:—"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none." From the Morning Herald, Nov. 3:—"The high standing of Mr. Benson as a London manufacturer must secure for him a large amount of patronage." From the Globe, Nov. 3:—"All that can be desired, in finish, taste, and design."

GOLD WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled, &c. accurate time-keepers, 2s. 12s. 14s. 16s. 18s. 20s. 22s. 24s. 26s. 28s. 30s. 32s. 34s. 36s. 38s. 40s. 42s. 44s. 46s. 48s. 50s. 52s. 54s. 56s. 58s. 60s. 62s. 64s. 66s. 68s. 70s. 72s. 74s. 76s. 78s. 80s. 82s. 84s. 86s. 88s. 90s. 92s. 94s. 96s. 98s. 100s. 102s. 104s. 106s. 108s. 110s. 112s. 114s. 116s. 118s. 120s. 122s. 124s. 126s. 128s. 130s. 132s. 134s. 136s. 138s. 140s. 142s. 144s. 146s. 148s. 150s. 152s. 154s. 156s. 158s. 160s. 162s. 164s. 166s. 168s. 170s. 172s. 174s. 176s. 178s. 180s. 182s. 184s. 186s. 188s. 190s. 192s. 194s. 196s. 198s. 200s. 202s. 204s. 206s. 208s. 210s. 212s. 214s. 216s. 218s. 220s. 222s. 224s. 226s. 228s. 230s. 232s. 234s. 236s. 238s. 240s. 242s. 244s. 246s. 248s. 250s. 252s. 254s. 256s. 258s. 260s. 262s. 264s. 266s. 268s. 270s. 272s. 274s. 276s. 278s. 280s. 282s. 284s. 286s. 288s. 290s. 292s. 294s. 296s. 298s. 300s. 302s. 304s. 306s. 308s. 310s. 312s. 314s. 316s. 318s. 320s. 322s. 324s. 326s. 328s. 330s. 332s. 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